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New England Guardsmen Absorbed by U. S. Army; Court Drops Milk Suits

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 16, 1940

In New England: Guardsmen Join Army

New England gave 7,000 men to the Army today. Six National Guard units, including two antiaircraft and four harbor defense groups, were formally transferred to the Regular Army under a Congressional Act which preceded the draft bill. Other Guardsmen will be absorbed into the Army before the year's end. [Details and picture: Page 10.]

American Legion staff members from national headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., opened convention headquarters in Horticultural Hall, Boston, preparatory to the big national conclave commencing next Monday. At the same time, the Legion Auxiliary opened headquarters in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Rear Admiral W. B. Woodson, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, notified Attorney General Paul A. Dever that the Navy has filed formal protest against proposed abandonment of the Old Colony Railroad lines, particularly the branch serving the Hingham ammunition depot and the Fore River shipyard at Quincy. The brief charged abandonment would obstruct national defense. [Details: Page 9.]

The Eastern States Exposition was in full swing at Springfield, Mass., with a record-breaking attendance. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Milk Anti-Trust Case Dismissed

Chicago—The antitrust case against 45 individuals, corporations, and associations in the milk industry was dismissed in Federal Court following a consent decree enjoining them from fixing prices, controlling supplies and suppressing competition in the Chicago market.

Delayed British Flying Boat Due

New York (AP)—The British flying boat Clare is expected to reach La Guardia Field late today after a delayed takeoff from its base in England, the office of Airways Atlantic, Ltd., reports. The Clare, originally scheduled to arrive Saturday, did not leave England until Sunday.

U. S. Naval Board Visits Newfoundland

St. John's, Newfoundland (AP)—A United States board of naval experts arrived in Newfoundland today aboard the cruiser St. Louis to survey sites for naval and air bases under the agreement with Britain. The board, headed by Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade, came here after a similar inspection in Bermuda. Three United States airplanes also have arrived, presumably to facilitate the survey. **[First of three articles on leased bases: Page 5.]**

In Washington: Guard Mobilization Begins

Mobilization of 60,000 National Guardsmen began as preparedness continued, following Congressional passage of the draft Saturday. War Department officials expect to have the whole Guard, 242,000 men, and 400,000 draftees under arms by Jan. 1. [Details: Page 1.]

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred at length with Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, and Richard Casey, Australian Minister, on matters principally concerning Australia, Lord Lothian disclosed, although he refused to say whether the United States might form a defense agreement with Australia.

President Roosevelt, under an Act of Congress, proclaimed the last Sunday in September of this and of each succeeding year as Gold Star Mother's Day.

New War Department contracts include $81,000,000 for mass production of machine guns by General Motors Corporation, $76,396,592 for fighter planes from Bell Aircraft and Republic Aviation companies; and $62,448,000 for Rolls-Royce aviation engines to be made by the Packard Motor Car Company.

Jobs in Executive Branch of the Government increased 12,822 during July, making the total 1,023,341 now, in comparison with a World War peak of 917,000, according to the Civil Service Commission.

In the last 10 years, Minnesota increased in population 8.7 per cent, or 221,943 persons, to a total of 2,785,896, and Montana had a gain of 3.1 per cent, or 16,530 persons, to 554,136, according to the Census Bureau. A corrected total also was given for Oklahoma because the population of McCurtain County was reported originally at 45,945, and should have been 41,316. The revision deepened the 10-year loss of the Sooner State to 66,232, and reduced its total to 2,329,808.

Germans Close Norwegian Coasts

Stockholm, Sweden (AP)—German authorities in Norway have closed the southern and western Norwegian coasts, presumably to conceal possible offensive preparations against Great Britain, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported under an Oslo dateline. The dispatch said all persons over 15 were required to carry passes for entrance to or exit from the coastal areas.

Nazis Say Göring Flew Over London

Berlin (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring on the night of Sept. 15 flew over London at the controls of a Junkers plane, authorized German sources declared. Marshal Göring's plane, a JU-88, was accompanied by only two destroyer planes, the informants said.

Vatican Alleges Germans Violated Concordat

Vatican City (AP)—The Vatican Radio broadcast a charge today that Germany had violated the 1933 Concordat by discouraging Roman Catholic colleges and making elementary schools exclusively Nazi. "Contrary to the Concordat, virtually all elementary schools have been changed into common schools, where only one training is possible, that according to Nazi principles," declared the speaker.

Withdrawal of India's Offer to Britain Urged

Bombay (AP)—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party has adopted a resolution withdrawing a conditional offer to co-operate with Great Britain in the prosecution of the war. The resolution, which must be ratified by the All-India Congress Committee, condemned the action of the British Government in taking India into the war without previous consultation. Mohandas K. Gandhi was invited to resume his leadership of the party with power to "guide it in any action that should be taken." [Details: Page 4.]

War Summary: Britons Down 185 Planes

A British air victory was recorded when a total of 185 German planes were shot down during raids on London yesterday. This was the largest number ever to be brought down in a single day of fighting. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian troops in Egypt drove through to the town of Buqbuq, although British resistance had apparently been limited to Royal Air Force bombing attacks on Italian troops and columns. [Details: Page 1.]

British bombing attacks on the entire German-held English Channel coast were continued this week, with heavy damage reported inflicted at several points.

Long-range artillery subjected the British Channel port of Dover to a heavy bombardment, injuring 11 persons.

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Chicago Parade for Willkie

Wide World

Ticker-Tape Shower in 'Loop'

An estimated 500,000 Chicagoans got their first glimpse of Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate for President. He is shown, bareheaded, traveling south on La Salle Street, center of financial district, while workers in the buildings shower him with ticker tape.

Light State Vote Is Seen In Primaries

The Massachusetts primaries campaign hit an anti-climax period today following yesterday's wind-up rallies staged by the Democratic candidates for major State-wide offices as the unopposed Republican incumbents marked time until after tomorrow's voting to begin their real campaigns.

Despite the rallies it is anticipated that tomorrow's voting will be light, with the many Democratic State office contests bringing out a larger number of voters than the Republican primary which features only one contest for major State office, the six-man fight for Attorney General.

A high point of the windup rallies was the action of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, finally attacking his opponent, Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, by name instead of inference.

Denies Insurance Charges

Mr. Dever, naming Mr. Kelly for the first time, said:

"At no time, directly or indirectly, have I had any interest in, or interceded in behalf of, or failed to act promptly against, if the circumstances required, any insurance company, including the Canton Mutual."

Mr. Kelly had been attacking Mr. Dever in connection with the collapse of the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company, charging him with responsibility for its condition.

The Dever windup rally was staged in Symphony Hall, Boston, while the big Kelly rally was held in Riverview Hall, Dorchester.

Both candidates predicted "walkaway victories" over their opponents.

Mr. Kelly continued his barrage against Mr. Dever, insisting the latter "is so vulnerable to Republican attack that he has no chance of defeating Mr. Saltonstall for Governor."

The campaign for all six State office Democratic nominations, from Governor through Attorney General has been vigorous, as has been the Republican contest for Attorney General.

Practically all the major office candidates will take to the radio tonight for last minute appeals to the voters, but the campaign climax was reached last night.

Minor Parties Pleased

The Republican candidates unopposed are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer William E. Hurley and State Auditor Russell A. Wood. There is no primary contest for United States Senator because Senator David I. Walsh and Henry Parkman, Jr., are unopposed for the Democratic and Republican nominations, respectively.

As the voters were preparing to go to the polls tomorrow followers of the four minor parties, Prohibition, Communist, Socialist and Socialist-Labor, were rejoicing today over the court decision putting the minor party candidates back on the ballot.

Republican and Democratic primary candidates: Page 10.

Willkie Aims to Have President Tell Why He Is Indispensable

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, En Route to Coffeyville, Kansas, Sept. 16—Although entering only the third day of his nonstop drive for the Presidency, it is apparent that Wendell L. Willkie is setting himself to achieve one prime objective just as quickly as possible.

That objective is to launch such a vigorous, forthright, direct, blunt, incisive and hard-hitting campaign that President Roosevelt will be compelled to join the debate in self-defense—either on the same platform, as Mr. Willkie has invited him, or on opposite sides of the headlines.

The Republican nominee contends that Mr. Roosevelt owes it to the American people and to democratic government to declare himself in this election—to give candid reasons for violating the two-term tradition and to explain why "he considers himself the indispensable man."

It is this objective which persuaded Mr. Willkie to start off his drive with all the force and fire of a campaign climax rather than quietly to creep up on the issues in a series of set and sedate speeches; and as the candidate resumed his rear-platform appearances en route to Coffeyville, his voice was considerably improved.

No Soldiers to Europe

He is pledging himself not to send American soldiers to fight in Europe.

He is contending that America must be prosperous and economically strong if it is to be secure in a warring world and that armaments without jobs make only half a defense and an inadequate one.

Until he arrives in Coffeyville, Mr. Willkie will have delivered every one of his speeches without a manuscript, without notes of any kind, from the beginning of his campaign in Chicago last Friday. This is hard on reporters but easy on audiences and is best adapted to Mr. Willkie's robust and rangy platform manner, for as one listener in a crowd was heard to remark, "That was great, and he didn't read a word."

These extemporaneous trainside talks are, however, recorded and available to the correspondents within an hour or two after delivery, and because of the significance and seriousness of the issues with which Mr. Willkie is immediately dealing in his campaign the following quotations from official texts give the nominee's exact words. They are compiled from numerous of his platform appearances and reflect something of the bold impact he is giving to his challenges and his pledges:

Who's the appeaser? "Republicans appeasers? Why, he (President Roosevelt) is the great appeaser. At Munich—you remember, when they sold Czechoslovakia down the river, the first nation that was taken over by this heinous Hitler — what was Franklin Roosevelt doing? Was he standing up, fighting for democracy? Oh, no. He was telephoning Hitler and Mussolini and Chamberlain, urging them to Munich, where they sacrificed Czechoslovakia. (Later, Lamoyne Jones, Mr. Willkie's press secretary, said that Mr. Willkie had misspoken himself at this point and that what he meant to say was

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Hull Denies Willkie's Charge President Sponsored Munich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today branded as "untrue" statements by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, that President Roosevelt was a sponsor of the Munich agreement and had helped "sell Czechoslovakia down the river."

The Secretary, who seldom engages in political riposte, said that Mr. Willkie's statement made it "evident that he is grossly ignorant of the history of the last few years."

Carrying his rebuttal a step farther, Mr. Hull also declared that during the Munich crisis President Roosevelt had striven for a peaceful solution in which Czechoslovakia would have a full and equal voice with the other conferees.

"The President has never communicated by telephone with either Premier Mussolini or Chancellor Hitler," he said. "All the President has ever urged upon the nations involved has been in accordance with the provisions of the Kellogg Pact which provides for pacific solution of controversies as they arise.

Equal Status Urged

"In September, 1938, he specifically urged in messages made public immediately that a peaceful solution be found through negotiations in which all the nations involved be represented, including Czechoslovakia, and that such negotiations be undertaken by all nations on an equal with none of them under the threat of aggression."

The State Department Bureau of Current information supplemented the Secretary's statements by reproducing passages from the President's messages abroad at the time of the Munich crisis in which he pointed out to the nations involved that means of peaceful settlement were at hand and that, if necessary, these means could be broadened.

Candidate's Assertion

In making his charge, Mr. Willkie first asserted that the President had telephoned Benito Mussolini and Adolph Hitler "and urged them to sell Czechoslovakia down the river." Later in the day his press secretary, Lem Jones, issued a correction to this statement, asserting that what Mr. Willkie had intended at Joliet, Ill., was that the President had urged a settlement at Munich and that this settlement had "sold Czechoslovakia down the river."

Still later at Peoria, Ill., the Republican candidate made the following statement:

"At Munich—you remember when they sold Czechoslovakia down the river, the first nation that was taken over by this heinous Hitler—what was Franklin Roosevelt doing? Was he standing up, fighting for democracy? Oh, no. He was telephoning Hitler and Mussolini and Chamberlain [Neville Chamberlain, former British Prime Minister], urging them to Munich, where they sacrificed Czechosolvakia."

Bells Old and New, Big and Small Collected as Hobby by Californian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Because as a cash register salesman his ear became attuned to the difference in "ring" of the instruments he sold, Raymond T. Dodge of this City now collects unusual and historic bells as a hobby.

A basement room in his home contains bells from many periods and from many countries. Probably the oldest piece is an English town crier bell. The most unusual feature consists of bells from the slippers of one of the first white brides in Jackson, early California mining center. Bizarre pieces include a string of hand-filled camel bells; elephant bells from India, with tuning forks cast into them; and a Japanese angler's bell which rings when the fish bites.

There are sleighbells, St. Nichols bells, and a series of bells used in various countries and periods to call for food. The latter range from the "come-and-get-it" steel triangles used in lumber camps to individual ceiling bells in use in Russia. Mr. Dodge has tea bells from the United States, Germany, India, China, Japan, and Britain. These bells cover many centuries. A prized part of the collection consists of various ship dinner bells, and bells from ancient San Francisco street cars.

Mr. Dodge said his hobby has not only afforded him a great deal of pleasure, but has been the means of bringing him into contact with people from many parts of the world.

President Signs Draft Bill; British Score Victory in Air; Bag 185 Nazi Planes in Day

President asks fund of $1,940,000,000 for housing, feeding and paying draftees.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—In a solemn ceremony in the Cabinet Room of the White House this afternoon, President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill and thereby ordered the first peacetime draft in American history.

By so doing the United States felt the extension of Europe's struggle as it has felt it in no other preparedness step yet taken. For this law, promulgated today, means that the Government will step in and for a year at least commandeer the service of some 800,000 men between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusive. Yet in the grim determination to prepare America for any eventuality, and by such defensive measures to "keep the war over there," the Nation for the most part appears to approve the step fully, as indicated by the almost 2 to 1 vote by which the measure passed in final congressional roll calls Saturday.

Present as President Roosevelt signed the bill were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, and Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairmen of the two Military Affairs Committees, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

No National Holiday

Mr. Rooseevlt rejected proposals for a proclamation of a national holiday on the date set for registration. His decision was in keeping with the businesslike mood of preparedness in which the Draft Act was passed. It would throw all business and industry out of gear, it was argued, and put men of all ages out of work for a day, whereas only men of certain ages are required to register. In signing the bill, President Roosevelt prepared to issue a national proclamation and an executive order setting the draft machinery in motion.

When the time comes for the start of the draft a humble, 23-year-old goldfish bowl will be brought from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, according to present plans, to be used again, as it was when Newton D. Baker plunged his hand in it to start the draft in 1917.

Meanwhile the first mobilization of the National Guard on a Federal basis since the World War began today. President Roosevelt ordered the units out to report for a year's intensive training. The first contingent—60,500 from 26 states—answered the mobilization

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Italian Drive

Where Fascist troops have crossed border from Libya into Egypt.

British Meet Italian Push With Bombers

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The British acknowledged today that Italian columns, heavily bombarded from the air and running into a constant stream of fire from British armored cars, had pushed 25 miles into Egypt to the village of Buqbuq, on the coastal road.

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Heavy bombing attacks on Italian troops by the British Royal Air Force were Britain's immediate answer to what was apparently the opening phase of Italy's long-awaited major offensive against Egypt.

Italian troops moved down a Mediterranean coastal road yesterday and occupied desert villages—including Bir Nuh, seven miles south of Salum, a port near the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, which with the British-abandoned village of Musaid, was taken over by the Fascists on the night of Sept. 14.

Marshal Graziani, commanding the Italian forces in Africa, apparently intended using the town of Bir Nuh as a supply base for the Egyptian campaign, since he left a sizeable detail there to start building camps.

There was widespread speculation as to whether the present Italian thrust constituted the first step in a general offensive or whether it was only a local operation designed merely to hold the frontier and prevent continued penetration of Libyan territory by British light units.

Marshal Graziani, using a large number of Libyan native troops in addition to his Italian regulars, appeared today to have split his advancing force, moving one column toward the coast and another south of Salum over a sandy wasteland dotted with large black rocks.

Squadrons of Italian bombers and fighter planes were reported to be attempting to protect the Italian advance and at the same time avoid a direct clash with British planes which constantly soared over advancing mechanized units.

The Italians were moving most of their infantry in fast trucks, guarded by tanks, armored cars and motorcycle patrols.

Altogether, the British appear unimpressed by the Italian advance over what they term "No-Man's-Land" and seem content to have their planes and armored fighting vehicles inflict as many casualties on the advancing army as possible.

The entire country was reported calm. Premier Refik Saydam conferred with members of his cabinet but there was no indication of any new announcement of Egypt's policy. That policy previously was defined as meaning Egypt would fight if invaded.

Italy's Report

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP)—While authoritative sources here declared that Italy still had no intention of dragging Egypt into the war, the Italian High Command reported that its troops were continuing their advance into Egypt, having destroyed approximately 50 tanks and armored cars and inflicting heavy losses on British troops.

[British sources have described Salum as militarily worthless. Its harbor, they said, has not been visited by a war vessel in years, the coastal road has been made impassable and the town itself is ruined.]

German strategy seeks to smash lines of communication and transport in London.

By the Associated Press

British R. A. F. fighters—spurred by the confidence from having scored their greatest air victory over Germany during yesterday's raid on London—rose to meet new successive waves of German raiding assaults on the British capital, four of which had shaken the capital between dawn and 2 p. m. today.

Of 185 German planes reported shot down, R. A. F. fighter planes were credited with bringing down 178, constituting the largest losses to the enemy for any single day of combat. The remaining planes were felled by anti-aircraft fire.

R. A. F. bombers also recorded successful operations, carrying out heavy assaults on the entire German-held channel coast over the week end.

German long-range artillery, meanwhile, caused 11 injuries in a heavy bombardment of the English port of Dover, 22 miles across the English Channel.

[Details: Page 5.]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—As the air battle of London becomes more grimly intense, there are signs that the Nazi leaders are staking all on an effort to break the heart of the Empire's Capital.

Any attempted invasion now seems to hinge on the outcome of the aerial combat which rages day after day over and around London.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the main objective of the Nazi bombers is disruption of the centers of communications and transportation.

They are attempting to demolish and disorganize railways, power stations, public utilities, and docks around which centers such a large proportion of the country's essential activity.

Indiscriminate Bombing

Reports reaching here from Germany and neutral countries indicate that this is the basis of the new Nazi scheme either to make invasion unnecessary by bringing London to its knees through air terrorism or prepare the way for invasion by disrupting military and economic resistance in the center of the nation.

Both day and night bombings this week end have been focused to this end—in so far as they have been aimed at military objectives at all. For there has been an increasing amount of indiscriminate bombing of nonmilitary objectives both in and around London.

A large load of bombs was dropped deliberately on a little village just outside the London area which could not conceivably be called a military objective and not close to any such legitimate target. There were no casualties as it happened, though considerable damage was done.

Palace Bombed Third Time

In London, too, many bombs have fallen on municipal buildings, hospitals, halls and houses removed from any industrial districts or military objectives. For the third time yesterday a bomb fell on Buckingham Palace.

The German claim that these bombs on the Palace were aimed at "petrol storage tanks in the vicinity" is preposterous, as there are no such tanks anywhere near the Palace.

Londoners are rejoicing today at the magnificent exploit accomplished by a bomb disposal unit which removed the unexploded delayed-action bomb weighing half a ton from the churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The courage and tenacity of these six soldiers seems to have saved St. Paul's from complete destruction for when the giant bomb was detonated in the Hackney marshes it dug a 100-foot crater.

Skies Flecked by Flashes

Last night London had one of its heaviest attacks. Watching from a high vantage point on the edge of the London area the new intensive antiaircraft barrage could be seen in action. The skies were flecked with flashes of exploding shells, forming a sort of aerial minefield of explosive wall over and around London. The din was terrific as AA guns roared and rumbled, followed by bangs of exploding shells, punctuated occasionally by deeper kettledrum-like concussion of bombs.

It is, however, apparent that although this intensive AA barrage tends to discourage Nazi airmen from carrying through their attack on specified targets, it rarely succeeds in actually bringing down planes or preventing a number of

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California Industry Thanked For Aiding 'Little Wagner Act'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's "little Wagner act" for women and minors—a law dating from 1913 as one of the nation's pioneering ventures in the related realms of minimum wage and working conditions—is being increasingly observed by employers. This is due to wider publicity concerning the act, according to Mrs. Margarete L. Clark in reviewing her first year in charge of its enforcement, as Chief of the State's Division of industrial Welfare.

"Industry," said Mrs. Clark in a recent interview here, "must be thanked for its leading part in helping the law achieve its objectives. This co-operation is noticeably on the increase, as indicated by the 48 per cent increase of 1939 over 1938 in the matter of collections of back minimum wages—a chief concern of the Division."

For 1939, collections as a result of minimum wage violations amounted to $62,549, as compared to $42,027 in 1938; in 1931, collections amounted to $18,014.

Of equal importance, according to Mrs. Clark, is the 1939 increase in money collected through the audit adjustment in fruit and vegetable canneries. The 1939 amount was $245,988, as compared to $146,713 in 1938, or $259,955 in 1937, the previous "high" in collections of back pay for women and minor workers in this field.

Mrs. Margarete L. Clark
Chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare in California.

Thousands of Workers Covered

Similar to laws in 27 Staets, that of California has been used as a talking point by those wishing such laws for all workers in interstate commerce (as now expressed in the Wagner Labor Act) or for men workers in intrastate commerce, such as proposals which have been repeatedly defeated in California.

At present, California's minimum wage regulations cover 450,000 women who are 18 years or older, 8,000 girls aged 10 to 17, and 7,500 boys, aged 10 to 17, estimates M. I. Gershenson, principal statistician of the State's Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

In pointing out that "respect for the minimum wage law in California is on the upward trend, with beneficial results to the women and minor workers in the State," Mrs. Clark also thanked the State Attorney General, and District and City Attorneys in the various localities of prosecution, as well as the "well-trained inspectors who are enforcing the law and carrying on an education campaign through personal contacts."

Mrs. Clark, who in 1939 left the Los Angeles Board of Education to take up her present State work in California's first Democratic Administration in 40 years, stressed the willingness of most employers to comply as soon as they find out how it affects their business.

"Most employers," she explained, "realize that enforcement of fair labor standards helps to eliminate unfair competition."

As typical of response from employers, she cited the "boss" who was haled into conference with her on charges of owing a stenographer $64 in back pay; after he learned what the law meant to his business, he said it was worth the $64 just to find that out, Mrs. Clark claims.

Further, she credited the increase in collections as "due to the realization of the workers of the ability of the Division of industrial Welfare to protect their interests, and the further fact that the Division has not hesitated to take into Court any complaint that cannot be adjusted through the Division office."

Standard Work Week

The California law is based on $16 a week for each woman in a "standard" work week, which is arrived at by consultation with representatives of pertinent industries; this "standard" week generally varies from 40 to 48 hours. While lauding the increased co-operation, Mrs. Clark also remarked that the drive continues toward complete enforcement, even if court action is necessary. She mentioned "room for improvement" in such industries as canning, drive-in restaurants, and drugstore chains.

In explaining the "adjustment" needed in the canning industry, she said that State auditors "check weekly the pay rolls of all canneries employing women and minors, and who operate on a piece-rate basis. If the piece rates paid on the various processes are not high enough to yield the required minimum to the workers, an adjustment is ordered, and the necessary increases are added to the earnings of all women and minors on the pay roll.

Lothian Holds Blockade Plan Vital in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The position of the British Government with regard to the blockade of Germany and Italy has been made quite clear and will not be changed, according to the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States. Prime Minister Winston Churchill had charged Germany with systematic looting of the countries under its domination, he recalled at a meeting of the British War Relief Society at the World's Fair on Saturday.

"The root of the present problem," he declared, "lies in the fact that Germany is seizing supplies from Norway, Denmark, Holland and occupied France, thus artificially producing scarcity. Some of these food supplies actually have been utilized for the manufacture of munitions. It has just been reported that Germany has demanded supplies from unoccupied France, as well as from occupied France. In addition to the seizure by Germany of food and the requisitioning of oil supplies, Germany has disorganized transportation in France and other European countries, which is a further cause of trouble.

"It is perfectly well understood today that Germany is denuding the countries she has overrun of large quantities of food and other materials. If more food were sent in from outside, it would simply mean that more of their own existing supplies would be taken away from these countries by Germany for her own use."

Of Mutual Advantage

Lord Lothian, who was the chief speaker at the meeting, held in the British Pavilion garden, praised the transfer by the United States to Great Britain, or 50 overage naval destroyers for naval and air bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere, seeing it as mutually advantageous to this country and Britain. Seldom had an arrangement been made which was so obviously to the advantage of both parties, he said, adding that "in the extremely improbable event of disaster overtaking Great Britain, the new bases would afford a last line of defense, not only for the United States but for Canada, the British colonies in the Americas, and other American states against an attack from Europe."

Lord Lothian voiced deep appreciation of the British Government for the work by the British War Relief Society and for the generosity of the American people in supporting it. The society, which has 20,000 members and 12,000 donors, has received more than $700,000 in cash and more than $300,000 in kind, he recalled, making a total of more than $1,000,000. Money was rolling in more rapidly today than ever before, he added.

Other speakers were Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; Noel Coward, British playwright and actor; Grover Whalen, President of the World's Fair Corporation; George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens, and Robert R. Applby, President of the British War Relief Society.

Rayburn Is Named Speaker As Successor to Bankhead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The House of Representatives today named Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, a veteran of 27 years in Congress, to succeed the late William B. Bankhead of Alabama as speaker, one of the top handful of posts among the Administrative offices.

At the same time the possibility of a lively political fight developed over Mr. Rayburn's successor as Majority Leader, a post which he has held for the past four years. Both New Dealers and conservative Southern Democrats are candidates for the position, and coming in the midst of a Presidential election, strong pressure may be exerted either way between the two widely divergent wings of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Rayburn's own popularity left no doubt of his choice. He acted as Speaker Pro Tempore last week during Mr. Bankhead's absence. A Speaker is needed before the House can do any business, so that the election today took place before the Senate and House assembled in joint services in honor of Mr. Bankhead.

South Has Advantage

Potential candidates for the post of House Majority leader included men from the East and South. The southern bloc carries tremendous weight in any Democratic controlled chamber and a candidate from that part of the country has a big initial advantage over others. Joseph Byrns, Mr. Bankhead's predecessor, came from Tennessee, although Henry T. Rainey, the first Speaker in the New Deal, came from Illinois.

Candidates for the House leadership now being mentioned include Patrick J. Boland of Pennsylvania, Jere Cooper of Tennessee, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, John E. Rankin of Mississippi, Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, and others.

Mr. Rayburn, the new speaker, has managed to hold the balance even between the New Deal wing and the conservative southern group. In this respect he is comparable to James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, in the Senate who has held the affection of all members of the party.

Mr. Rayburn started as chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and sponsored the Administration's legislation to regulate the stock markets.

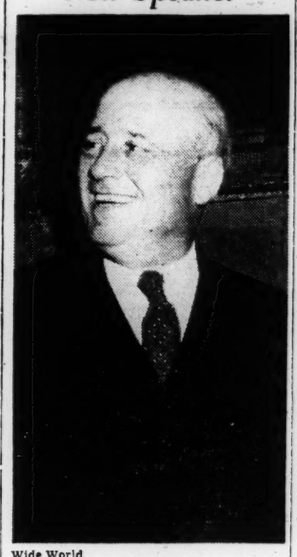
White House Stalwart

So dependable was he in this field that the White House came to depend upon him as a stalwart lieutenant.

Mr. Rayburn was and is a close friend of Vice-President Garner, and supported him for the Presidency at Chicago. His own name was mentioned occasionally as a possible Vice-Presidential candidate. He is a native of Tennessee and 58 years old.

Early in his youth he moved to Texas, and studied law at the State university. Mr. Rayburn has been in either the state or federal legislatures almost since he got out of college. He was only 31 when he first came to Washington from the fourth Texas district. In point of service he is outranked by only three members.

New Speaker



Wide World

Sam Rayburn
House Majority Leader from Texas succeeds Bankhead.

Rayburn Has Loyal Record As New Dealer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Sam Rayburn, the new speaker of the House, is a friendly, bald-headed bachelor who is serving his twenty-eighth consecutive year in Congress.

Although he is a lawyer by profession and a farmer by avocation, the stocky Texan has been in politics most of his adult life. He came to Congress in 1913 after six years in the Texas House of Representatives.

In graduating to the speakership, left vacant by the passing of William B. Bankhead, Mr. Rayburn has risen from a 31-year-old first termer through the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee and the Democratic leadership. He succeeded to the leadership in 1937 when Mr. Bankhead was elevated from that post to the speakership.

Most of his colleagues address him as Sam, and he in turn calls them by their first names. He makes a point of remembering the first names of the new members.

Although he is called upon frequently to discuss pending legislation, he usually limits his remarks to five minutes or less.

He likes to take long walks and work on his stock farm between sessions of Congress. He often walks the two miles from his apartment to the Capitol. Down home, near Bonham, Texas, he works alongside the farm hands whenever he is there.

Like his crony and fellow Texan, Vice-President John N. Garner, Mr. Rayburn shuns as much of the social side of Washington as he can. He prefers a quiet evening with friends or the solitary companionship of a good book.

The Garner-Rayburn friendship is one of the closest associations at the Capitol. Mr. Rayburn managed Mr. Garner's bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932. Again he offered his support when Mr. Garner announced his candidacy for the 1940 nomination, terming his friend an "outstanding Texan and liberal Democrat."

But despite his friendship for Mr. Garner and the latter's known dislike for some New Deal legislation, Mr. Rayburn has never wavered from his loyalty to President Roosevelt. As Democratic leader and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee he piloted many Administration measures through the House. As recently as last July, after Mr. Garner's Presidential bid had failed, Mr. Rayburn characterized Mr. Roosevelt in a speech at Williamsport, Md., as the greatest humanitarian to occupy the White House in 50 years.

Third Term Declared Threat To Spiritual Life of People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—A third term for any President of the United States was described today to the Burke Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee as threatening the spiritual and religious life of the American people.

"Wherever political power is concentrated in a single personage, no matter what the executive's personal religion may be, there must be a limitation of the freedom of the church to teach and exercise its discipline," the Rev. Dr. Theodore Graebner, Professor of Philosophy at Concordia Seminary, a Lutheran institution in St. Louis, told the Senators, engaged in considering a proposed constitutional limitation on presidential tenure.

Dr. Graebner is the first of a number of religious leaders of various denominations scheduled to appear before the Burke Committee this week in opposition to a third term.

Real Danger to Church

While religion can exist under a dictatorship, "no man will say that the Christian Church can flourish under a government which has become in fact, though not in form, a dictatorship," the Lutheran professor declared.

Far greater than the danger that any one ecclesiastical body will dictate to the head of the Nation these days, said Dr. Graebner, is the possibility of "federalized control which so exalts the economic and social values as to crowd out the spiritual from the life of the people.

"Once imbue a people, through persistent governmental propaganda, with a concept of collectivist reconstruction that has in its social ideal, in its scheme of a more abundant life, a substitute for the principles of religion, and we see the ax laid at the root of religious education and of the religious spirit itself," he continued.

Two Cannot Live Together

"It is simply impossible for religion to flourish and for the Church to live its own life in a regimented society, in a planned economy, and under a system which controls all popular education, that of the tax supported schools directly, and indirectly, through the establishment of educational standards, also the high schools, colleges, and universities conducted by private agencies."

Dr. Graebner told the Committee he would not undertake to analyze the relation of cause and effect existing between the rise of dictatorships and the lowering of religious interest, but added that "events in the European scene, especially in Nazi Germany, speak louder than any logical argument.

"Political power when it reaches a certain height tends to become despotic and no despotism can permit the free diffusal of religious opinion, for the simple reason that religion, to be religion at all, acknowledges a power superior to that of the State," he told the Committee.

Pointing to dangers of a system of Federal aid to education which might follow President Roosevelt's election to a third term, Dr. Graebner argued that under such a system involving the distribution to the States of nearly $900,000,000 in six years the "President could within a period of eight or ten years train up an entirely new body of voters imbued with that particular economic or political philosophy which the President believes to be wholesome and adequate for the present age."

In reply to questions from the subcommittee chairman, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, Dr. Graebner said he found the 300,000 young people with whom he has contact through Lutheran organizations deeply interested in the third-term question.

William Bankhead Honored by Party

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—William Brockman Bankhead, who passed on yesterday here, was the only man in recent political history to hold the three top-ranking Democratic Party positions in the United States House of Representatives.

He served as Chairman of the Rules Committee, as the Majority Leader, and as Speaker.

Colleagues elected "Will" Bankhead to the Party leadership in 1934 after his period of service as Rules Chairman. At the same time the late Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee was made Speaker. Before that, the two jobs had been divided between the north and south.

In 1936, Mr. Bankhead again made political history when the house unanimously elected him Speaker 12 hours after Mr. Byrns' sudden passing. He was the first legislator from his State to become the presiding officer.

Of a family which has been represented under the capitol dome by at least one member for more than 50 years, he was first elected to the 65th or "War Congress" of 1917-18.

His father, John Hollis Bankhead, already had a distinguished record in the House and Senate. In 1930, ten years after the elder Bankhead's passing, Will's elder brother, John Hollis Bankhead, 2d, went to the Senate.

The Alabama brothers formed a team in the interests of the Southern farmer. Together they sponsored the Bankhead Cotton Control Act of 1933, which became an important part of the Roosevelt Administration's farm program. They led the drive for aid to the tenant farmer.

Dempsey Leads Chavez in N. M.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 16 (AP)—Representative John J. Dempsey preserved a small margin over Senator Dennis Chavez today as their race for the Democratic senatorial nomination neared a final count. It appeared that the winner would be known only after the official canvass and possibly precinct contests.

Gov. John E. Miles made a runaway race against Mayor Clyde Tingley of Albuquerque, who bid for another term in the Capitol after serving two terms from 1934 to 1938. Their Democratic gubernatorial contest went to Miles two to one on nearly complete returns.

In the Republican senatorial contest, rancher Albert K. Mitchell was virtually asured the nomination over former Gov. Richard C. Dillon, Townsend-indorsed candidate, by three to one.

It appeared probable the Democratic vote would be more than 100,000. The Republican turnout was not expected to exceed 35,000.

Mrs. Willkie Joins Better Parenthood Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie has accepted membership on the National Better Parenthood Week Committee. "Parenthood is an art and a science," writes Mrs. Willkie, "and a responsibility which makes all of us humble."

Dobruja Pawn in Balkans, Part Returns to Bulgaria

By R. H. Markham
Who for 13 years was The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan Correspondent

As Bulgaria began its official entry into Southern Dobrupa at 6 p. m. yesterday, to be completed Sept. 25, the little Nation recovers from Rumania the territory it lost in 1913. The area is somewhat larger than the state of Delaware and has approximately a third of a million inhabitants, of whom 150,000 are Bulgarians.

When it was taken from Bulgaria it contained almost no Rumanians, but many Turks, not a few Tartars, several thousand Armenians and a number of Turkish-speaking Christians called Gagaouzes. It had long been part of the Turkish Empire and was on a vital highway from Europe into Asia. As a marginal area, it was rather backward and neglected, even though fertile. Its inhabitants were almost all peasants, and its four cities resembled country towns; two are on the Danube River, one on the Black Sea, and the chief one, Dobrich, is in the midst of the rich, level plains.

The Rumanians attacked Bulgaria and took this area from her at a moment when Bulgaria was being overwhelmed by invading neighbors. Rumania then acted toward Bulgaria as Italy recently acted toward a crushed France.

Series of Attacks

A few months previously Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece had attacked Turkey in order to drive that power from its last holdings in Europe. They were quite successful, but began to quarrel among themselves over the liberated areas. Bulgaria attacked its allies; they retaliated; Turkey joined them, and Bulgaria was invaded from the east, south, and west. Rumania took advantage of this opportunity to invade it from the north, also Bulgaria capitulated, sued for peace and in the settlement gave up southern Dobruja to Rumania.

During the World War, in which all the Balkan States were involved, Bulgaria took South Dobruja back. When the Allies finally won the war Rumania again annexed it.

For twenty-seven years it has been the cause of bitter friction between the two states and was often the scene of violence. Rumania paid very highly for this little acquisition; Rumania kept a neighbor's enmity at white heat by holding a piece of land that had very little strategic, economic, or traditional importance. On the other hand, Dobruja was considered of extreme sentimental importance by the Bulgarians, because the largest ethnic group there was Bulgarian; the Rumanians were thought to have seized it utterly without justification, and its loss was a daily reminder of Bulgaria's humiliation. Very few songs were so popular in Bulgaria as "Dobruja land," and not many days were more ardently celebrated there than Dobruja Day. Dobruja was one of the chief reasons why Bulgaria persistently refused to enter the Balkan League as a friend of Rumania.

Dream Comes True

At last, after two decades of yearning, a dream comes true. These days the Bulgarians are singing "Dobrujanski Krai" with more enthusiasm and joy than ever before. This autumn seems like spring in Sofia. It has increased Bulgaria's arable land by 12 per cent; its whole territory by 7 per cent.

By this cession, along with the loss of Bessarabia, northern Bucovina, and northern Transylvania, Rumania has lost not far from 40,000 of its 114,000 square miles. It is still appreciably larger, richer and more populous than it was before the World War. Out of approximately 20,000,000 inhabitants it has retained not far from 13,000,000, most of whom are Rumanians. If the paring down is definitely finished Rumania may become a prosperous State again.

But the Hungarians are shouting "On to Bucharest," "Give us back Southern Transylvania." Many extreme Bulgarian nationalists, also, are crying "Give us back North Dobruja." Will Rumania be able to withstand this pressure? Only if Germany backs up its guarantee. Germany has preserved rump Slovakia and may preserve rump Rumania.

The Rumanians settled some 100,000 colonists in South Dobruja during their two decades of control. Day by day these peasants now trudge across the Danube into "Old Rumania," as refugees. They are homeless, destitute, insecure.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Oct. 13.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Oct. 6, 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Sept. 22; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 20, Nov. 17; Dec. 15.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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Australia

New South Wales

Hornsby: Hornsby Picture Theater, Pacific Highway, 4 p. m., Oct. 27.
Mosman (Third Church, Sydney): Orpheum Theater, Cremorne Junction, 2 p. m., Oct. 27.
Sydney (First Church): Church Edifice, Forbes and Liverpool Streets, Darlinghurst, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Canada

Ontario

Galt: Capitol Theater, Water Street South, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 22.

England

Cheshire

Stockport (First Church): Davenport Theater, Buxton Road; 3 p. m., Oct. 6.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Colston Hall, 7 p. m., Oct. 3.

Hampshire

Aldershot (auspices Society, Farnham, Surrey): Theater Royal, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.

Hertfordshire

Barnet: Odeon Theater, Great North Road, New Barnet, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Lancashire

Bolton: Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 8.
Southport: Church Edifice, Lord Street West, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.

London

London (Tenth Church): Church Building, Meadowcourt Road, Lee Green, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 1.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): Albert Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 5.

Yorkshire

Leeds (Third Church): Clock Cinema, Harehills, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.

United States

California

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3:45 p. m., Sept. 22, Radiocast Station KFWB, 950kc
Los Angeles (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice 14654 Hamlin Street, Van Nuys, 8 p. m., Sept. 22
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Montebello: Hall, Whittier Boulevard and Tenth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 28
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, King Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Ventura: Ventura Junior College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 22
Denver (First Church): Denver City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 3:30 p. m., September 22.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, Ridge Avenue at Cherry Street, 8 p. m., September 23.

Indiana

Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 8 p. m., September 23.

Iowa

McGregor: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., September 22.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 3 p. m., September 22.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 7.45 p. m. September 23. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 49.6 meters (6.04 megacycles) and 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).
Holyoke: Holyoke High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 28.
Needham: Needham Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., September 22.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., September 22.
Waltham: Hovey Memorial Hall, 545 Main Street, 8 p. m., September 24.

Michigan

Berrien Springs: 8 p. m., September 24.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., September 28.
Escanaba: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 27.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 26.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., September 26
Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Sanborn Streets, 8 p. m., September 28.

Missouri

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Masonic Temple, Sixtieth Street and Swope Parkway, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Montana

Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, First Street and Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Helena: Consistory Shrine Temple, 15 North Jackson Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Nevada

Elko: Elvada Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

New Jersey

Morristown: Morristown High School, 56 Early Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 22.
Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Highland Park High School, North Fifth Avenue, at Montgomery Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Public Schools, Pondfield Road, corner of Midland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.
Cortland: Community Hall, High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 27.
Forest Hills: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 27.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 4 p. m., Sept. 22.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Fremont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
The Dalles: Church Edifice, 701 Washington Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Easton Road and Wharton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 22.
Lock Haven: Senior High School Auditorium, West Church Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, Minnesota Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27

Vermont

Newport: Congregational Church, Main Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

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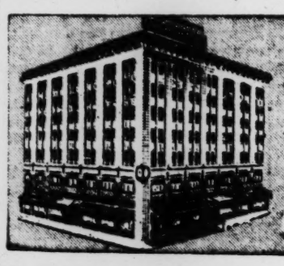
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Roosevelt Hailed as Great; New Deal Is Called Futile

Following is one of a series of pro-and-con articles by notable Democratic and Republican leaders on selected political topics, prepared by the Associated Press. Neither side has seen the other's article and there will be no rebuttal.

Democratic View

By Susan Brandeis
Daughter of Louis D. Brandeis, retired justice, Supreme Court of the United States

WASHINGTON — I believe Franklin D. Roosevelt to be the right man for the tremendous responsibility that rests on the shoulders of the President of the United States, because he has shown in almost eight years of performance how effectively he can steer the ship of state.

With problems of unemployment such as we never had before, President Roosevelt and his Administration conceived and have effectively operated a relief and work program which has literally saved the lives of thousands of men, women and children in this country and have at the same time created great and useful public improvements which we could not have had in any other way.

President Roosevelt and his Administration worked out and put into effect such remarkable achievements as the Social Security Board, the National Youth Administration, and other parts of a great program to extend the service given by the Government to the people of the United States.

Fewer Strikes

I could enumerate many other measures which will make President Roosevelt stand out in history as one of our greatest Presidents, but I shall mention only one—the National Labor Relations Act. How many people realize that strikes were 45 per cent lower in 1939 than they were in 1937 and 1938 as a result of this important piece of legislation? It is a matter of record that since the NLRA was declared constitutional industrial disputes have steadily declined.

It is important during the forthcoming election to bear in mind that the continuation of the National Labor Relations law is still in danger. As recently as last winter, there was a fight on it in Congress and the fight is still going on.

It is impossible to forget that it was President Roosevelt and a Democratic Congress who gave America's poorest-paid workers a living wage by establishing a minimum wage under the Wage and Hour Law. Under this legislation men and women workers, some of them receiving as little as $3 a week, will soon receive a $16 minimum for a 40-hour week. Most of the workers affected, more than 2,000,000 of them, were unorganized and a large majority were women.

Met Grave Problems

When President Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933, the United States was in a desperate situation because of domestic problems.

By the courage and wisdom with which they met that situation, I believe President Roosevelt and those under his guidance demonstrated their ability to lead this Nation through danger. Today we face a situation in which the last great democracy on earth, except our own, is in desperate straits, fighting heroically for existence, needing our help, encouragement, and co-operation.

Is this any time to turn over the helm to a man whose greatest claim to fame is that he sold his utilities business to the Government?

I say, no.

Republican View

By Styles Bridges
U. S Senator from New Hampshire

WASHINGTON — The eight years of the Roosevelt Administration will go down in American history as the era of futility, or as something even worse.

That futility will give way to tragedy, should Mr. Roosevelt succeed in achieving his third term ambitions, is my sincere conviction. War would, in that event, appear inevitable. And no hurried appropriations of billions will suffice to repair in time our long neglected defenses.

To attempt to detail the New Deal record of failure in the space here allotted to me is, of course, manifestly impossible. I can only point out some of the consequences, actual and potential, from the New Deal's mistakes, bungling and ineptitude, results that will be with us for many years.

But even the New Deal's sins of omission and commission in its handling of the domestic economy; its sometimes concealed sometimes openly provocative, foreign policies; its unbridled waste and extravagance; its unwarranted attacks on legitimate business; the piling up of a national debt of inconceivable proportions; the failure to solve the unemployment problem, or to provide adequately for the Nation's defense, all these, and other faults equally grievous, are less evil in their potential consequences than the continuous usurpation of power by the executive.

The Real Menace

This steady encroachment by Mr. Roosevelt upon the constitutional perogatives of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government is the real menace of the New Deal and the gravest danger confronting the Republic.

Temporarily stopped by the defeat of the Supreme Court packing bill from the creation of a high court completely under the executive domination, resignations and deaths of members of the court, enabled the President, by the power of appointment, to accomplish his purpose in the end.

The Congress, in control of the New Dealers, has largely ceased in its function of exercising a restraining influence.

Lump sums of billions of dollars are placed at the President's disposal to do with as he wills, and taxes are then levied, or the debt limit raised to procure the money to be expended.

In the hands of the Executive has been placed complete control over the monetary system of the Country.

Thus neither the Congress nor the Supreme Court longer serves as a serious check to the carrying out of any mandate that may issue from the White House.

Sworn to uphold the Constitution, the Executive has again and again flouted its provisions and has expressed views that he considers the document outmoded and outworn.

Instead of the representative Government our forefathers handed down to us, we have Government carried on through the creation of innumerable bureaucracies, each sufficient unto itself, possessing arbitrary powers over both individuals and property, responsible only to the Executive, subject to no court review.

Sees Democracy Endangered

Already the abridgement of many individual liberties has resulted, and we have been carried a long way toward adopting the alien concepts of totalitarian Government in force under the European dictatorships.

The ultimate result of a continuance of these trends can only mean the destruction of democracy by our own hands, rather than by any threat emanating from a foreign power.

The New Deal must, then, be judged not only by the record it has already made but by what is its clear intent and purpose should it be continued in power.

Thus far in the present campaign there has been no effort to explain, or to defend, the waste and extravagance that has brought the Nation near to bankruptcy; there has been no excuse offered for the proven political use of relief moneys; no adequate explanation has been given as to what has been obtained for approximately six billions appropriated for defense purposes, prior to the President's recent emergency messages.

No promise has been given of the curtailment of the ordinary expenses of Government to help defray the extraordinary appropriations now required for armaments.

There is, in short, no reason for the people to believe that the New Deal has learned anything from its mistakes, or that it intends to correct them.

There is only the insatiable ambition of one man to be continued in office, cost the American people what it may, in dollars, lives or liberties.

Scholars Explore Beginnings of Natural Science

U. of P. conference traces it back to the start of written language in 3,600 B. C.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—Aided by several hundred of the world's most brilliant scholars, probably the greatest gathering of savants since Harvard celebrated its 300th anniversary, the University of Pennsylvania today began Bicentennlal week with two symposia, one on the history of natural science and the other on archaeology and the humanities.

Tracing the beginning of natural science back to the start of a written language, around 3500 B. C., Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser of the University of Pennsylvania presented the argument that both owe their origin in Mesopotamia to a social order in which individual ownership of property was emphasized. This he contrasted with the totalitarian state, Egypt, where writing came later and natural science was restricted.

Dr. Speiser is professor of Semitics at the University and has done much work at ancient Sumerian sites in Mesopotamia. "The basic feature of Sumerian society," he said, was that of individual rights with a strongly developed sense of private property. Proof of ownership was vital under that system. This largely accounts for the cylinder seal, first and foremost the Sumerian's mark of ownership.

First Use of Seals

"Each seal, usually made of lapis lazuli or other semi-precious stone, was engraved with designs to serve as personal symbols. Each man 'made his mark' so to speak, by rolling the seal over a dab of wet clay which was attached to his sack of grain, his storage jars, his bolts of cloth and whatever else he might own. These marks safeguarded his title to possessions or merchandise."

Dr. Speiser then traced the development of these old personal symbols into concrete pictographs representing humans, animals, etc., and showed how they then became associated with specific words. Gradually, not only words but component syllables were expressed, a development from the concrete to the abstract.

Having then discovered in writing a way to arrest time, as the veteran archaeologist expressed it, man began to apply "all his ingenuity to the task of keeping this discovery alive. This meant writing on clay tablets, well organized lists of familiar objects."

Early Finds Cited

These tablets, found by German scientists in the early 1930's in the remains of ancient Uruk, the Biblical Erech, on the shores of the Euphrates southwest of Babylon, constitute what Dr. Speiser termed, "the first recorded evidence of scientific performance known to us today."

That similar records of still greater antiquity will ever turn up outside of Mesopotamia he held to be highly improbable. In Egypt, the introduction came some centuries after its evolution in Mesopotamia, and its first appearance in India was still later.

Dr. Charles Rufus Morey, Princeton Professor of Art and Archaeology discussed the "Vision of Ancient Art," which in view of the change in perspective, he said, "may thus include the contemporary scene."

Tracing cultural effort down through the ages he arrived at the 19th and 20th centuries wherein he found that "art and architecture reflected an age in which science has created machines which have overwhelmed the human element, an age in which the concept of the individual is a being without responsibility, a creature of his own creations or merely a higher form of animal life.

Modern Architecture

"Modern architecture is the only thing that really tells us what our life in truth amounts to. Its stark and huge undecorated masses, revealing in functional accents a dynamic armature of steel, are an unashamed expression of existence shorn of adornment, concerned only with self-perpetuation, grand only in the colossal forces involved in the continuity of its mechanical round."

The optimism of the natural scientist who insists that "our hasty motion is not entirely in circles but oriented toward some good end," is, according to Dr. Morey, "belied by every aspect of modern painting and sculpture."

He said that never before in the history of civilized art has humanity cut so poor a figure.

"Whatever is base, whatever is open to derision, whatever is ugly in human existence is made a major theme, not only by the most significant fiction of our time, but by its art as well."

Leading Scholars Attend

This week's conference of leading scholars in various fields of natural science and philosophy constitute the climax of University of Pennsylvania's year-long Bicentennial celebration.

Nearly 450 institutions and organizations in the United States and abroad are represented at the sessions of this conference.

Included in the list of delegates are the presidents of more than 200 universities and colleges. Six general fields are being covered: the fine arts, humanities, medical sciences, natural sciences, religion, and the social sciences.

Other features of this Bicentennial Week include convocations of the University Council and award of honorary degrees; meetings for alumni and alumnae; laboratory demonstrations; cultural and scientific exhibits; a water carnival; a fireworks display, and many other special events.

In inviting friends of the University to the campus for the bicentennial celebrations, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, President of the University, has said: "The story of the development from a Charity School"—in 1740—"to a great University with its 14 departments of instruction, its libraries, laboratories, hospitals and allied institutions, is a stirring epic. It is but proper that the University should celebrate this 200th anniversary, pointing to the contributions of Benjamin Franklin and other great men who were his associates, to their successors, and to the work of the University through its first two centuries."

Dr. Edward Potts Cheyney has completed a history of the University of Pennsylvania, which is being published in connection with the Bicentennial.

The world-famous University Museum has assembled a special Bicentennial Loan Exhibit, which is being shown at various important museums during the year. Among the most striking objects in the exhibit is a 5,000-year-old diadem from the grave of Queen Sub-ad at Ur of the Chaldees, in Mesopotamia. The University Museum, working jointly with the British Museum, was engaged in research at Ur for 12 years.

Wide World

Checking Back on Research

Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, Professor of Semitics at the University of Pennsylvania, who served as field director of a research expedition to Tepe Gawra, is shown with some of the many pieces of pottery he brought back with him.

Cardenas Salutes Solidarity On Mexico's 'Freedom' Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 16—President Cardenas pledged Mexico to Pan American solidarity in a speech celebrating the 130th anniversary of independence last night at the famous village of Dolores Hidalgo, while anticipated political disorders failed to materialize.

The American nations, standing together, are secure against any threats of conquest, declared General Cardenas at the site where the struggle for Mexican freedom began in 1810.

"Whoever has dreamed of colonial or territorial conquest does not reckon with the solidarity of the American peoples." the President said. "There are neither hates not ambitions strong enough to cause the American peoples to betray each other."

Only minor disorders accompanied the celebrations, despite explosive possibilities that kept Mexico and Washington on the alert. Gen Manuel Avila Camacho, officially proclaimed President-Elect, prepared to resist any attack from the followers of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, who have threatened a revolution.

Program Significant

Even so, Mexico found time to emphasize the orderly side of its march toward national unity. "The Patriotic Journey" is the name which has been given to Mexico's great week of celebrating historical and national events throughout the Republic with the purpose of awakening a sense of unity and patriotism among people of all classes. The week reached its climax last night when the anniversary of the declaration of Independence from Spain, made in 1810, was commemorated.

This patriotic program is of unusual significance in that it seems to crystallize and stimulate the sense of nationality which has previously been frustrated by the geographical isolation of the far flung regions of the Republic. Such isolation, leading to local leadership and loyalties, rather than national consciousness and cohesion has been one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of harmony and understanding among the Mexican peoples.

Two highly successful efforts have been made during the Cardenas regime to break down this isolation. The most spectacular has been the repeated journeys of the President to every part of his nation, carrying the sense of equality between men and of the preoccupation of the Government for all of its citizens into primitive communities whose ignorance of and apathy to national affairs were profound.

Appeal to Children

The second great program leading to better understanding has been the construction of communication systems to link the cities and country closer together and to make trade and social interchange possible. During the Cardenas regime the outstanding accomplishments in this line have been the completion of the highways to Laredo, Guadalajara and Tampico, with many other roads under construction and an important network of branch roads improved. Today trucks, busses and private cars speed over these roads which six years ago were impassable.

Now comes the climax of this unifying program with "The Patriotic Journey," designed to further join the Mexican people in a sense of national pride and understanding. Thousands of school children have been brought to the capitol from outlying states and here they are being entertained with a week of patriotic festivals. Parades, marches, military bands, and high government spokesmen are on the programs to teach them the meaning of Mexico and Mexicanism.

The appeal is directed particularly to the school children since it is felt that they are the best emissaries to carry back to their villages the sense of patriotism and national idealism being demonstrated here.

The symbolism of the Mexican flag is being explained to the students and at each school flags are given to the groups of small children to carry in their marches. National music is played by military bands and army officers explain the heroic deeds of famous Mexicans in the past. The Boy Heroes of Chapultepec, who defended the castle against the United States invaders in 1847, are the objects of special veneration at this time.

Camacho Friendly

TEZIUTLAN, Mexico, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, President-elect of Mexico, said today he favored "closest possible relations" with the United States.

In the first interview granted since becoming President-elect, the former War Minister also indicated that normal administrative development of the reform program launched by President Cardenas would bring a more conservative regime when he begins his six-year term Dec. 1.

The general received his interviewer at the remote mountain farm house of his brother, Gov. Maximino Avila Camacho of Puebla State, where he has been resting.

"Mexico's greatest need just now is improvement of its economy," he declared.

He said he would pursue "friendliest" relations with the United States, and added "If my work on behalf of Mexico permits, I will try to satisfy a long desire" to visit that country shortly. He said he could not be more specific about the trip.

The general made it clear that labor — blamed by President Cardenas' critics for many of the country's economic woes—"must work for its own progress."

He said: "If workers wish to obtain greater benefits they should understand that they must work —work to create conditions of progress and development which would permit greater earnings."

Now that the program for "true social justice" had been put under way, he asserted, his own task would be one of consolidating gains.

76th Congress Produces Less Legislation

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 16

The Seventy-sixth Congress has considered less legislation than its predecessor, the Seventy-fifth, and has enacted fewer laws.

Up to today, 11,798 bills and resolutions had been introduced in the House and 5,010 in the Senate, a total of 16,808.

During the Seventy-fifth Congress, 17,004 were introduced.

The Seventy-fifth Congress enacted 1,759 laws. Thus far, the Seventy-sixth has enacted 1,439.

Dr. Glenn Frank

GREENLEAF, Wis., Sept. 16 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, who with his only son was killed in an automobile accident here last night, was Chairman of the Republican National Program Committee, a Republican candidate for the United States Senate this year, and former President of the University of Wisconsin.

The son of a village schoolteacher, Dr. Frank was born in the northern Missouri hamlet of Queen City.

He was 16 years old when he joined the ministry, which led him into the role of evangelist and Chautauqua speaker.

His early education was received at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and later he was graduated from Northwestern University.

He topped his career as educator when he became President of the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1925. Although still under 40, he had been assistant to the president of Northwestern University from 1912 to 1916; associated with the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant; editor of Century Magazine; member of post war peace committees and author. He later became a syndicate columnist as well.

The regents of the University of Wisconsin ousted him in January, 1937, after what many Wisconsin politicans asserted was a political intrigue to remove him. He then took over editorship of a farm publication, with headquarters in Chicago.

Until his appointment to the Republican Party post in Chicago in December, 1937, Dr. Frank had never taken a prominent place in Republican politics.

His books included "The Politics of Industry," "American Looks at His World," and "America's Hour of Decision."

The Republican Program Committee which Dr. Frank directed last Feb. 17 presented a 28,000 word report to the Republican National Committee in Washington, outlining major principles and suggestions on practically every phase of domestic and foreign policy.

Place in Pan American Union Awaits Canada's Wish to Join

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A high-backed mahogany chair inscribed with the word "Canada" and that country's coat-of-arms has gathered dust in the basement of the $1,000,000 Pan American Union building here for 30 years awaiting the Dominion's entrance into the American Family of Nations.

There is no official indication that the chair may be dusted off soon for the Canadian Ministers. Yet swiftly moving hemisphere developments have brought a defensive arrangement between the United States and Canada, and the Dominion has cast a speculative eye at Latin American markets to replace those lost in Europe. Lastly, the United States has leased a naval and air base in Newfoundland.

Canada's chair, stored since it was delivered in 1910, is only one of several indications that statesmen then looked to the day when the northernmost hemisphere government would join in solving American problems. In the patio of Pan-Americanism's home, built through the genersoity of Andrew Carnegie, the Canadian escutcheon hangs beside those of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the other 18 republics. The name "Champlain," the French explorer, appears with those of Washington, San Martin, Bolivar, Higgins and other national heroes of the other American nations. Looking down on the oval mahogany council table in the Board of Governors' room of the Pan American union building is a panel depicting a historic meeting between Champlain and the Huron and Algonquin Indian chieftains.

John Barrett, seventh Director of the 50-year-old International Union of American Republics, who retired in 1920, described these preparations for possible Canadian membership in the Union in 1926. "When the present Pan American Union building . . . was being erected and we were planning the future as well as the present use of that temple of Pan Americanism," Barrett said, "I suggested to Elihu Root, then Secretary of State and Chairman ex-officio of the Governing Board, that we should look into the future and consider the entrance of Canada into the Union and so prepare decorations and wordings which could not easily be changed later on.

"After consideration and consultation not only with President (Theodore) Roosevelt, but with eminent Latin American statesmen, he (Root) instructed me, first, to place the escutcheon of Canada in the patio, or court, alongside those of the United States and other American countries; second, to include a Canadian panel in the bronze frieze of the Governing Board Room; and third, to have a chair made carrying the name 'Canada' for the Governing Board room."

Expression of a similar thought is attributed to Carnegie, whose gift of $750,000 made the building possible. Although there were only 21 members of the Union, 22 chairs were purchased. At the time the order was given, Carnegie said:

"I don't expect Canada to become a republic, but I do expect her to join our Family of Nations sometime."

Brazil was a monarchy when the first conference of American states opened at Washington, but a revolution made it a republic before the closing session. It and another monarchy, "Kingdom of Hawaii," had been invited. The Hawaiian representative did not attend. Chile and the Dominican Republic did not become members of the Union until several years after its formation, and Cuba and the Republic of Panama joined as they gained their independence after 1900.

Carnegie's reference to Canada came many years before the Imperial Conference of 1926 and the 1931 Statute of Westminster gave the Dominion determination of its foreign policy.

Propaganda Stand By Steuben Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The Steuben Society of America today stands pledged to an "unswerving" struggle against all propaganda, foreign or native, seeking to draw the United States into war.

This pledge was contained in a platform adopted at the closing session of the three-day convention of the Society at the Astor Hotel here yesterday. At the same time the Society went on record favoring the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, adequate preparation for the defense of the country, avoidance of "entangling alliances with foreign nations," and acquisition of British and French island possessions in this hemisphere "in part payment of their war debts to this country."

The Society also voted its stand on the presidential candidates, but its decision will not be made public until Sept. 18, members, meanwhile, being pledged to secrecy. Eugene H. Caplan, Chairman of the Committee on Publicity, said the secret stand on the presidential candidates had been referred to the National Council which required time to draft its announcement.

Mr. Caplan said the Steuben Society had expelled all German-American Bund members and would continue to oppose such groups.

New Negro Housing For Southern City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Groundbreaking exercises, participated in by Spartanburg City officials and members of the local housing authority, marked the beginning of operations on the Tobe Hartwell Court, Negro slum clearance on South Liberty Street in this city.

Part of the $800,000 slum clearance program in Spartanburg, aided by the United States Housing Authority, this $400,000 project will include 150-dwelling units for Negroes on the site already cleared for the purpose.

Great 'Mistake' Seen If Britain Not Aided

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 16

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former United States Army Chief of Staff, said yesterday the Nation would make "the greatest strategical" mistake if it failed to give immediate aid to England.

In a cablegram from Manila to William Allen White, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by aiding the Allies, General MacArthur, who is now military adviser to the Philippines, urged "co-ordinated" and "synchronized" help for the British.

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Swiss Take Vigorous Steps To Protect Neutral Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland — This last stronghold of democracy in Europe promulgates forceful measures to retain its neutral status and resist the economic pressure of surrounding Axis partners.

Two recent plans of action reveal the Government's tightening-up policy: first in fulfilling the warning sent to England that their planes would be fired upon should they persist in endangering the country's neutrality by flying over it on bombing raids to Italy, and second, by the non-issuance of ration cards for the months of September and October.

It was reported the English Government failed to answer the several notes sent by the Swiss Bundesrat and almost nightly the inhabitants of certain districts have been summoned from their beds by air raid sirens. The fact that the planes were English was no guarantee against accidents, for at least twice bombs from that country have been dropped, unintentionally, causing a number of fatalities.

On August 26 British planes roared high overhead on their way to Italy. Powerful searchlights set up on mountain tops flashed across the sky and the night's peace was shattered by the thunderous booming of antiaircraft guns from the military center at Thun. People at Interlaken were up for three hours watching the gunfire explode into brilliant streaks of light, brief flashes and countless sparks.

Too High to Hit

The planes were too high for accurate night shooting as it was difficult to focus the sights correctly; however, the lesson was conveyed that foreign planes were not welcome here.

The English squadron was estimated to contain about two dozen planes, but their height (6,000 meters), precluded any accurate count.

For each new foray across this territory public indignation increases. It is felt that Germany may choose to regard Swiss neutrality as broken, inferring that the Swiss countenanced the flight of English bombers over their country. Another possibility is that Italy may retaliate on one of these expeditions and pursue the English planes back across Switzerland in an air battle. The Duce promised to respect his small neighbor's neutrality as long as that country remained quiet, but it is open to speculation whether he wouldn't consider air warfare as rescinding that pledge.

A further puzzling situation is presented by the unharrassed flight of these squadrons across northern France now occupied by the German Army.

Paralleling the Government's more stringent policy regarding foreign aircraft of whatever nationality, is its preparations for a hard winter. Although food stocks are still declared to be adequate, authorities are husbanding them with increasing frugality, as was evidenced by the new ruling in force from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15 when certain dry foods, (not previously rationed) are to be unavailable in the shops. During this period no flour, (war flour, of course, as white flour has been an unknown for several months) cornmeal or other grains such as barley for soups, and no dried vegetables as peas and beans are being sold.

The "Lebensmittel Karten" (ration cards) hitherto issued each month are not being given out for the months of September and October. And when they again appear in November it is predicted that all dried products will find a place on the cards in addition to foods previously doled out, such as sugar, rice, spaghetti, imported vegetable fats and oils.

Last January families were ordered to lay in a two-months' supply of these rationed goods (renewing them from one month to the next), and it is this reserve that people are now expected to use. This autumn was considered a good time to economize, as fresh vegetables and new potatoes are plentiful.

Reserve Violated

In theory the two-months' reserve works well, yet in actual practice the temptation to dip into this store frequently proved too strong, with the result that some families must face the next two months with depleted supplies.

Vegetable gardens provide an important food source to the average village family, and their production is not only for the summer months, but spreads over much of the winter as a result of careful preserving and drying. Hanging on deep porches protected under wide eaves from the frequent fall showers and in open attic windows are ropes of braided onions and green beans strung on lines. The latter, freshened overnight and cooked with a small boned ham together with a few dried sprigs of the aromatic, "Bohnen Kraut" found in every garden, is a prime favorite on winter days.

Apples, pears, peaches and plums are also dried and appear during the winter months in tarts served with whipped cream and in sauce. Swiss Chard called "Stiel Mangold" has wide silvery stalks and is a popular canned vegetable, making its appearance later as a baked dish with cream sauce and grated cheese.

Heating Problem

It was with conflicting emotions that this village saw the year's first snow Aug. 22 on Schynige Platte for, although it presages the approach of winter with a consequent diminution of air warfare, the new season brings acute heating problems. Many families have laid in large supplies of wood which is not rationed but has advanced in price, while others even more thrifty are soaking paper and manufacturing briquets of the resulting pulp.

A regulation passed this month makes it a misdemeanor for hotels or restaurants to serve hot food after 9 o'clock at night. This order, designed principally to conserve gas and ultimately coal of which it is a product, extends over all fuel so that certain proprietors with a quantity of wood may not gain over those dependent on gas alone. Even wood alcohol and "meta" used by hikers in the mountains to cook tea and concentrated soups is forbidden, and food prepared earlier cannot be reheated in the evening.

Refugees in the U. S. After Long Quizzing

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16 (AP)—Eighty-odd European refugees, held aboard the Portuguese steamer Quanza for nearly four days before gaining permission to land, were visitors on American soil yesterday.

Permission to leave ship was granted the refugees after days of questioning by immigration officials, and under legal latitude given the Immigration Department. Many of them held visas good for 60 days.

The steamer came here to load coal for a return trip to Lisbon after the refugees were denied permission at Vera Cruz to transship to vessels bound for South America.

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Indian Moslems Propose Two-State Federation

Refuse claims of Hindus to speak for all of communities — Little in common seen.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—A Moslem plan for dividing India into two federal states — one Moslem to be known as Pakistan (land of the pure), the other Hindu to be called Hindustan (land of the Hindus)—has been brought into the limelight by the recent Indian National Congress rejection of the British Government's proposals for federating India as a single entity. It is expected that the matter will come up before today's meeting of the All-India National Congress at Bombay.

The Indian Moslems are almost as anxious as are the Hindus for their country to govern itself. But Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of all All India Moslem League (chief Indian Moslem organization), has been unable to come to terms with Mohandas K. Gandhi, the leading figure in the Indian National Congress, for bringing this about.

The Congress claims to represent all the communities in India including Moslems as well as Hindus and others. But Mr. Jinnah and his followers refuse to recognize this. On the contrary they point to the dominance of the Hindu element in the Congress camp and declare that the Hindus cannot be trusted not to use their voting strength to bring the Moslems into subjection.

The Pakistan plan is to prevent this by dividing off the chief of those regions in India which are inhabited mainly by Moslems from those where the Hindus are in unquestioned majority.

Few Interests in Common

Theoretically there is a good deal to be said for such an arrangement, because Hindus and Moslems, although living in many cases almost inextricably mixed up with one another, have nevertheless extraordinarily little in common. This is the more remarkable for the fact that their geographical intermixture extends to a large proportion of the 750,000 agricultural villages which contain the bulk of the 350,000,000 inhabitants of India.

Even where living side by side in these small communities, intermarriage is almost unknown. Indeed both groups regard any such thing as abhorrent. This is only partly for sectarian reasons. It depends also upon differences in prejudices and personal habits. The Moslem, for example, slaughters cattle and eats beef. The Hindu venerates the cow and regards the killing of it as an unforgivable crime.

It is true that members of each of these communities usually understand the spoken language of their neighbors. But this is not on account of any real unity in speech. It is only because for purposes of convenience each has incorporated in his own language the more common of the—to him—foreign words he hears used in the village.

Two Ways of Writing

In the written script this fact comes out strikingly. A letter from an upper India Hindu begins on the left hand side of the sheet. It uses 58 alphabetical signs each of stiff square shape reminiscent of Hebrew. The Moslem on the contrary begins on the right hand side of the sheet. He uses a flowing script of only 21 alphabetical characters, and these are like those of Arabic.

But the fact that Hindus and Moslems belong to separate groups of humanity leaves the problem of disentangling them from one another politically a very difficult one.

The Moslem argues that such a thing should be possible because it is only British rule of comparatively recent date which has established anything of the nature of an Indian nation. India before the British arrived, consisted, like Europe, of a number of distinct and usually mutually hostile groups.

The Hindu, on the other hand, believes intensely in the unity of India as one nation and passionately opposes any scheme that would split it up.

The Moslem plan is still somewhat fluid in the matter of the boundaries of the two separate federations it would form. It agrees with the British Government's proposals and differs from those of Congress, however, in one important particular.

Powers of Viceroy

This concerns the British Viceroy whom the Moslem would allow to remain with wide powers of intervention in case of breakdown in either internal or external affairs. To render this possible it has been suggested that the Viceroy might be permitted to retain control of large forces other than those requisite for purposes of maintaining purely internal order. He would also administer small territories around his headquarters at Delhi. Such territories would then include areas contiguous to the existing enclave so as to cover regions inhabited by many Sikhs and others who would be out of place in a purely Moslem federation.

As outlined by members of the All India Moslem League the Moslem Federation would include the Punjab, Sind, the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Khairpur, and Bahawalpur.

This region comprises about a quarter of the area of India and a tenth of its population. The remainder of India, outside the small Delhi Enclave, would be handed over to Hindu rule.

The capital of the Moslem Federation would be Lahore. That of the Hindu Federation would be at some such place as Calcutta.

Each federation would contain a considerable minority of those in denominational fellowship with the other.

A special difficulty presents itself in the case of Bengal where the majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. On this account some Moslems have argued that Bengal ought to go with Pakistan. The fact that Bengal is widely separated from the other main Moslem areas and that its Moslem inhabitants are ethnically related to their Hindu neighbors has caused other supporters of the Pakistan scheme to think that Bengal had best be left as part of Hindustan.

In any case, the Hindu minority within the boundaries of Pakistan would, it is argued, serve as hostages for the good treatment of the Moslems left within the Hindu federation.

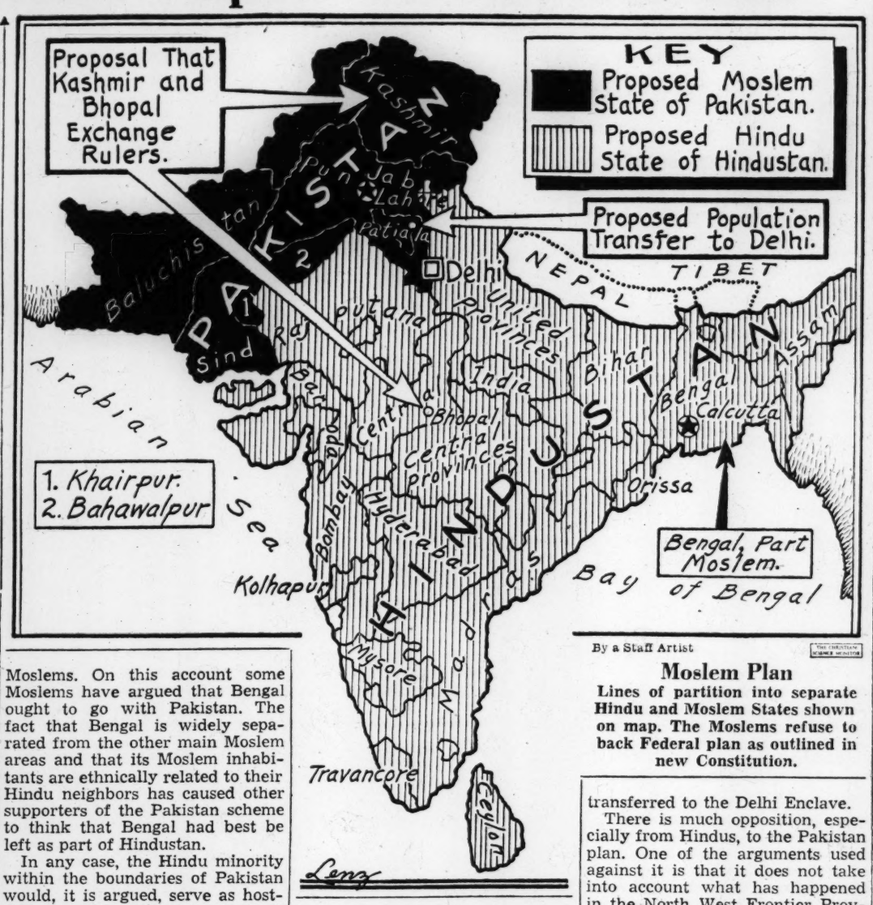
Exchange of Thrones

A good many re-adjustments would be necessary, if the Pakistan scheme were adopted. One that has been proposed is that the ruling houses of Kashmir and Bhopal should exchange thrones. This is because the inhabitants of Kashmir are mainly Moslems though now ruled by a Hindu Maharaja. In Bhopal the position is reversed at present in that a Moslem royal house governs a predominantly Hindu population.

The State of Patiala offers a similar anomaly, a Sikh Maharaja now ruling over a Moslem people. In that case it is suggested that the Sikh element in the State might be transferred to the Delhi Enclave.

There is much opposition, especially from Hindus, to the Pakistan plan. One of the arguments used against it is that it does not take into account what has happened in the North West Frontier Province. There a predominantly Moslem people has been contented since 1937 to accept a Congress Provincial Government.

To this the answer is given that Abdul Ghafar Khan, the most prominent figure in that region, has stated that his alliance with Congress is an expedient to be abandoned if it interferes with Pathan (Moslem) independence.



By a Staff Artist

Moslem Plan

Lines of partition into separate Hindu and Moslem States shown on map. The Moslems refuse to back Federal plan as outlined in new Constitution.

British Score Victory in the Air

Continued from Page 1

them from getting through to the general target area.

A satisfactory answer has not yet been found to the threat of the night bomber. There is some reason to believe, however, that the British are working hard on other defensive methods.

Stiff Resistance by Day

By day, on the other hand, Britain continues to beat back German mass attacks in air with greater success. The battle yesterday over the London area and the Thames Estuary when 185 Nazi planes were shot down with the loss of only 25 British fighters constitutes a major air victory.

In the skies all around the Capital German planes could be seen being shot down in flames by Spitfires and Hurricanes in a way which left no doubt of the R. A. F.'s mastery in the air over Britain as far as the skill of pilots and performances of the planes are concerned.

On the ground Londoners are doing their full share toward winning the crucial battle of London. Despite disturbed and sleepless nights in air-raid shelters, the workers are overcoming difficulties of communication to get into their firms, shops, and offices.

Many suburban dwellers are being obliged to abandon trains on the outskirts and make their way into town as best they can. But cheerfulness, calmness, and grim determination continues the general rule, even on the part of those many thousands who have been rendered homeless.

Freedom Stands Fast

Out of the confusion of exploding bombs and air raid sirens one great fact shines forth: freedom stands fast.

For it is the spirit of a free people that arises triumphant out of the ordeal by air through which Britain is passing. The men and women of England have endured unprecedented terror and privation. They have emerged from it not only unbroken but actually strengthened, fired with fresh inspiration to fight on to victory.

This new ardor that Nazi incendiary bombs have kindled is not hatred of the Germans. Britons on the whole have not "learned to hate at last" as some observers have mistakenly declared lately.

It is a burning love of liberty, and consequent loathing of Nazi tyranny and its evil effects. It is a rekindling of that crusading spirit of sacrifice that "endureth all things."

Soviet Press Sounds Warning, Two Classes Called to Colors

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—Two classes of Soviet recruits began trooping to the Red Army colors amid press warnings that Russia must be ready for any emergency arising from the European war.

Youths aged 19 and 20 assembled at draft headquarters throughout Russia to be heroes for a day at Communist mass meetings and then entrain for Army bases to do their regular two-year stint.

Defense Commissar Marshal Semeon Timoshenko and Gen. K. A. Meretskoff, Army Chief of Staff, returned to Moscow from district maneuvers to supervise the enlistment, which will continue to Oct. 10.

Gen. R. Tyuleneff, former commander of the Trans-Caucasian Military District, it was disclosed, has become chief of the Moscow Region succeeding Marshal Semeon Budyenny, who was made First Vice-Commissar of Defense in last month's High Command changes.

"The new additions are entering the ranks at a significant time for the armed forces of our country," commented Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, referring to recent Army reforms.

"On the basis of instructions from our government and from Comrade Stalin personally," it said, "the character and method of training Red Army units has undergone considerable reorganization in conformity to the experience of contemporary wars."

Trud, the labor union organ, declared "the draft proceeds under conditions of a complicated international situation . . . the second imperialist war is growing fiercer, our country is in a capitalist encirclement and we must be ready for all eventualities."

For the first time, recruits came from the Western Ukraine and White Russia, former Polish territory occupied by the Soviet Union just a year ago.

An article in the Navy organ, Red Fleet, on "Balkan States and the war in Europe," charged that Britain and France had tried to involve Russia in the Balkan conflict.

"Trying to avoid the blow of a war they themselves started," the newspaper said, "British-French imperialists made an effort to direct it against the Balkan peoples and the Soviet Union. Only the wise Stalinist policy of the Soviet Government detected in time the treacherous plans of the warmongers and prevented an attack on our country."

Of the Russian, Bulgarian and Hungarian claims peaceably settled with Rumania, it said "These are the first and most important changes taking place in connection with the change in the relation of forces in Europe."

"It is doubtful whether we can consider the struggle in the Balkan theater completed," it added, however. "The repeated British guarantee of Greek frontiers and Germany's striving to strengthen her economic position in the Balkan peninsula show the struggle is continuing."

"The Soviet Union stands outside this war and its causes."

Iron Guard Rule for Rumania; Boy King's Mother Acclaimed

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 16 (AP)—Establishment of a totalitarian Iron Guard State was announced yesterday in a decree by Gen. Ion Antonescu, Rumania's military dictator.

The decree, setting up a state patterned on Nazi lines, established the Iron Guard as the sole Rumanian political party.

General Antonescu, at the same time, announced a new cabinet with himself as Chief of State, Premier, and Minister of National Defense.

Horia Sima, "führer" of the Iron Guard, became Vice-Premier.

The leader of the Bucharest Iron Guard, Vasile Iasinsci, was named Minister of Labor, and General Antonescu's nephew, Michael Antonescu, was made Minister of Justice.

Other cabinet members are George Cretianu, Director General of the Rumanian Bank, Minister of Finance; Gen. George Petrovicescu, Minister of Interior; and Prince Costin Sturza, Iron Guard lawyer, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Return From Germany

Princess Sturza, wife of the new Foreign Minister, was, with Col. Cornelius Codreanu's widow, one of the most active iron Guardist women in Rumania. The Prince himself passed through Budapest last night en route from exile in Germany. He once had been dismissed as Rumanian Minister to Denmark.

The return of Princess Helen, mother of King Michael, was arranged by General Antonescu as the climax of his announcement of the transformation of the State along Nazi lines.

Mother and son rode together in an open coach drawn by six white horses through the flower-strewn streets, followed in another coach by General Antonescu.

Princess Helen Greeted

King Michael wore the general's uniform he had on when he met his mother at the Yugoslav frontier yesterday. He escorted her from the railway car, where they spent the night, to the coach, half filled with flowers.

Princess Helen wore a lilac toque and rose beige dress.

Soldiers, some carrying light machine guns, stood guard almost shoulder to shoulder in front of the orderly crowds. King Michael answered the cheers with brief salutes.

The entire Diplomatic Corps awaited the royal pair at the Palace and thousands roared their greetings as the King and his mother appeared on the balcony and reviewed 2,500 green-shirted Iron Guards, 9,000 crack Army troops, and delegations of costumed peasants and war veterans.

Other Cabinet Posts

Princess Helen's triumphant entry into the Captial at the side of her son became a two-hour pageant for Bucharest. They thronged the four-mile route from the royal railway station to the cathedral and back to the palace.

An engineer, Nicolae Mares, was made Minister of Agriculture; Pompiliu Nicolau, Minister of Communications; Traian Brailanu, Minister of Education; Colonel Dragomir, Minister for Coordination of National Economy, and George Leon, the only holdover from the old Cabinet, Minister of National Economy.

Most of the members are unknowns politically. It was noted also that no Minister of Propaganda was named.

General Petrovicescu is a former royal prosecutor who, in 1934, demanded and won the release of Corneliu Codreanu, Iron Guard "martyr" and other Iron Guardists who had been charged with murder. Codreanu, former leader of the Guard, later was killed, allegedly while attempting an escape from jail.

General Antonescu's post as Minister of National Defense also includes portfolios for Munitions, Navy, and War.

Coming to power with German support but no political organization of his own, General Antonescu appeared to have won over the pro-Nazi Iron Guards' allegiance by giving them a majority of the posts in his Cabinet and naming their leader, Horia Sima as Vice-Premier.

Young Jews Learn Farm Work To Fit for Going to Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The work of training young Jews for work on the land—a work for which they are mostly unfitted since the restrictive measures in the Middle Ages which bred a race of people mainly interested in city pursuits—is being undertaken on an international scale by a Jewish youth movement that goes by the name of Hechaluz, or Pioneers.

According to Mordecai Orenstein, member of the Executive Board of Hechaluz here, the purpose of the organization is to work within the framework of the Zionist movement to supply young workers for the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The Hechaluz was started in 1916 in Russia and Poland, where the needs of the Jewish people as a whole were most strongly felt. Since then it has developed branches in every country where there is a sufficient number of Jews. Practical work on farms and in workshops is considered the best training for a return to the soil. In Poland at the beginning of the war there were 5,000 engaged in practical work of this kind; in Rumania there were 1,500. The three or four year period of work is a strict training. Those who fulfill the requirements are supplied with certificates for immigration to Palestine, and the demand for certificates is found, under British restrictions, to exceed the supply.

Youths enter the Hechaluz movement between the ages of 18 and 25. There are however pre-Hechaluz movements which train the youth from the ages of 10 and 12. The Hashomer Hazair (Young Guardian), chief of these, was founded in 1914 and had 60,000 members at the outbreak of the present war. Gordonia is another youth organization. Dror (Freedom) a third, has a membership of 35,000.

Cultural work goes hand in hand with practical work in the Hechaluz. Evening courses are given in history, sociology, history of social movements, economics, and Jewish history. This is because some young folks, particularly those brought up in Western countries, have to be reintroduced to Jewish culture.

Mechanical Tillage

Palestine is a highly mechanized farm country, and the community is planned along socialistic lines. No salary is paid, as all needs are supplied within the community organization. There are common dining rooms, mechanized washing plants, libraries, newspaper rooms, and lectures and entertainments available to all. An average work day is eight hours—for the farmers 10 hours in the summer and 6 hours in winter. If members work outside of the community, their wages are placed in the common treasury to benefit all. If a farmer has a talent for painting or music, he is often given some time off to practice his art.

Those members who still have parents in Europe are given funds to support them, if they are in need, or to bring them to Palestine. The children of Hechaluz parents do not live with their parents, but are brought up in nurseries, kindergartens and schools. The mother has leave of absence from work to attend to the new-born child during the first six weeks. The separation of parents and children is found to be a practical expedient. Community housing and feeding is cheaper and frees the women for their work. The small size of the community allows for frequent visits between parents and children, so that family ties are kept intact. The chief purpose of separation, however, is to teach children to work together in harmonious groups in which the interests of the community are placed above individual interests.

Education Kept Up

The Palestine peasants are mostly well-educated people from European schools and universities and are a progressive group. The country villages of Palestine are centers of a cultural life.

The transfer from intellectual occupations to farm labor was difficult at first for the young idealists of the Hechaluz. It has succeeded, however, with the aid of modern machinery and modern social planning. The work of the European peasant is 90 per cent physical. That of the Palestine peasant is 50 per cent physical. The European peasant toils from sunrise to sunset; the peasant in the Palestine collectives works an average of eight hours a day, part of which is devoted to the study and the application of scientific methods.

The present troubles in Europe have placed many difficulties in the way of the Hechaluz. In Russian-Poland the Hechaluz movement has been declared illegal and dispersed. The same fate threatens the movement in the Russian-occupied Baltic regions — Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia—and in newly-seized Bessarabia and Bucovina.

In Germany the movement is tolerantly overlooked and able to continue its work under the limitations imposed by wartime conditions.

British West Indies Keep Up Social Program Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—In spite of the war, social development programs are not to be neglected in the West Indies. This is the conclusion drawn here from the recent passage through the House of Lords of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and the announcement by the Colonial Secretary of the appointment of a Comptroller for Welfare and Development in the West Indies.

When the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, whichc spent several months in the Caribbean in 1938-39, were published last February along with a new statement of British Colonial policy, Mr. MacDonald announced in Parliament that they would be implemented as speedily as possible in spite of the war.

The gravity of events since then, however, caused Mr. MacDonald's successor at the Colonial Office, Lord Lloyd, to send to Colonial Governors in June a statement of war-time policy in which some postponement of progress and even the possible curtailment of existing social services was envisaged.

When the Colonial Development and Welfare Act came to the House of Lords early in July after passage in the Commons Lord Lloyd, however, stated that there were special reasons for going ahead in the West Indies. And he proceeded to give an earnest of the Government's intention to extend social and economic standards in these Colonies by announcing the appointment as Welfare Comptroller of Sir Frank Stockdale, whom The Times described as one of the ablest and most experienced of the Colonial Secretary's advisers.

West Indian Fund

Establishment of an imperial fund of £1,000,000 a year to be administered by the Welfare Comptroller for the benefit of the West Indies was the principal recommendation of the Royal Commission, and was accepted by the British Government last February with Parliament's approval. Even if the whole of this fund is not made available immediately, the new official, who is to have wide discretion and to work independently of the several West Indian Governments, is expected to wield a beneficent influence. The resources at his disposal are to be used to assist the education services as well as agriculture, especially in the smaller colonies.

It is not believed that these communities, which have been showing great solicitude for the Mother Country in its hour of peril, would not wish to claim large sums for their own benefit. But it appears that British Colonial policy will force them to accept such improvements, both social and economic, as will at least ensure a firm foundation for bigger developments when the war is over.

This is further evidenced by the fact that an Inspector-General of West Indian agriculture has been selected to work along with the Welfare Comptroller, though there will apparently be no more appointments for some time to come to the staff of experts who are ultimately to work for the West Indies.

Cottages for Workers

Meanwhile, Trinidad has begun to build from its own funds a first instalment of 40 working-class cottages to be let at cheap rentals, out of a total of 600 planned under a five-year scheme. It remains to be seen if the entire program which was cut when the war began, will now be restored.

West Indies gifts to Britain have been remarkable for their number and spontaneity, rather than their size, though Trinidad, the richest of the Colonies, has managed to contribute $2,500,000 besides lending the Mother Country another $2,500,000 free of interest for the duration of the war.

Barbados has sent a gift of $500,000 and a loan of a similar amount, and others have given according to their means from Dominica's $850 to other Colonies' gifts of fruit, coffee, preserves, and other comforts for the fighting forces. In addition there has been a long list of subscriptions to the Red Cross and to a fund for the purchase of airplanes, which are to be incorporated into a Colonial air fleet for the defense of Britain.

Care for 32,250 Children Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children is completing arrangements for the care of 32,250 refugee children in Britain, it was announced by Mrs. Edna Blue, Chairman, today. More than $25,000 has been sent to Britain by the Plan since July 1. The money is being used to furnish refugee children with care and shelter in the "children's sanctuary," a 48-acre estate in the London outskirts.

The Plan is seeking, through voluntary contributions by American "foster parents," to make provision for the thousands of refugee children in Britain, many of them from the continent, who are without present prospect of evacuation to the United States or other foreign haven.

An international commission composed of the Earl of Listowell, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Tallulah Bankhead, Helen Hayes, J. B. Priestley, Vernon Bartlett, and Russel Maguire is sponsoring the Foster Parents' Plan.

Government Pay Rolls

The annual pay roll of employees of Federal, State and local governments is about $6,000,000,000.

Tension in Mediterranean Puts Emphasis on Portugal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the war in the Mediterranean area apparently reaching a new phase in the invasion of Egyptian territory by Italian troops, added importance is attached to Portugal, virtually Great Britain's last potential ally in this theater of operations.

The foreign policy of this nation of 7,000,000 whose colonial empire of 800,000 square miles—23 times as big as the mother country—is being coveted by Germany, Italy and Spain, has indicated that Portugal seeks the middle of the road.

Only recently a "mutual consultation and assistance pact" was signed with General Franco's government. Some 18,000 Portuguese have fought for General Franco and Portugal's Prime Minister, Dr. Oliveiro Salazar, favored the Spanish revolution as long as the fighting was directed against the Communists. But he became uneasy when the alliance with the Axis seemed to be closer than he liked it.

The recent pact again was less proof of deep friendship between the State of General Franco and the State of Dr. Salazar than a hint to both Germany and Great Britain that "protection" might not be welcomed. A balance in Portugal's foreign policy is apparent in its alliance with England.

No British Request

In a speech before the National Assembly, Dr. Salazar said on Oct. 9, 1939, that Britain had not asked any help from Portugal, although the latter would have been obliged to enter the war on England's side by virtue of the existing alliance between the two countries.

He expressed the hope, however, that peace might be preserved, "unless the dignity or interests of the nation, or other obligations, force us to go to war." He did not fail to reiterate "our sincere feeling of friendship for England," adding that "it would not be fair if we failed to stress the adherence to our alliance."

In the same speech Dr. Salazar made public that Germany had guaranteed Portugal's independence and the integrity of the Portuguese colonial empire. But this balanced policy between Britain and Germany, no matter how well it is working at the present time, has to allay Portugal's uneasiness over the fact that this country, with its enormous oversea possessions and other assets, would constitute a rich prize for any aggressor nation. For this reason Portugal, despite many internal gains which have marked it as one of Europe's most progressive states, is uneasy lest these very gains be shattered by external developments.

Financial Progress

One of the most important of these gains which Portugal has made in the past 12 years is finance.

In a world where debts are mounting and most of the European nations are living far above their means, Portugal has become an exception by returning to a sound economic system. This is seen best by the fact that within 76 years, from 1852 to 1928, the nation had but two balanced budgets. All the others accumulated. The expenditure, for instance, in 1926-27, exceeded the country's revenues by about 40 per cent. During the administration of Dr. Salazar, however, Portugal has managed to keep expenditures just a little bit under the revenues. A few weeks ago this process was crowned when the whole foreign debt of about 27,000,000 English pounds was converted into an internal debt.

The principle method by which Dr. Salazar has accomplished this feat in balancing the budget has been through heavy taxation, and by bringing the nation's banking system more or less under direct government control.

Professor's Methods

The fact that Dr. Salazar has accomplished this is no less noteworthy when it is considered that he was not originally a politician but a university professor. He came from a very poor family. His father was an innkeeper, and it was only through hard work that the younger Salazar managed to make his way through to a professorship in national economy at Coimbra University.

He had his own ideas about the Government's failings, and he voiced his opinions in newspaper articles and pamphlets which built up a circle of young people around him. When the Nation was in need, socially, economically and politically, the President of the Republic offered Dr. Salazar the post of Minister of Finance. The Professor refused on the grounds that he did not want to do an unsound job, collaborating with the old politicians who had dragged the country from one revolt of people and army to another.

He asked for full power. They refused to give it to him and he went home to his university students. Soon afterwards, however, he was called upon again and his terms were met this time. He entered the cabinet as Minister of Finance in 1928 and in 1932 became not only Prime Minister, but Minister of Finance, of War, and of Foreign Affairs, combining the four most important offices in the government. As time went on, he became a virtual dictator.

New Constitution

The new Constitution the country received on March 19, 1933, gave him authority to manage the Nation's business. But practically the only point on which he has exercised anything approaching fanaticism is in regard to saving and putting the Nation's budget on a sound basis. A popular joke in Portugal suggested that Dr. Salazar had even taken over four Ministries in order to have the salary of three members of the Government.

He differs from other authoritarian rulers in other respects, too. All parties have been dissolved in Portugal and there exists but the National Union, a kind of patriotic organization, open to any good citizen. In the matter of the persecution of minorities, Portugal's record is less sinister than that of some dictatorships. Communists have been severely dealt with, however.

A foreigner, coming to Lisbon, as this writer did two years ago, would get the impression that he is watched 24 hours a day. There seems to be one policeman for every citizen. One is told that they are "just a precaution," they have to see to it that nobody deviates from the Constitution. They are a peripatetic symbol of this compromise between democracy and Fascism.

The same middle road has been kept in every way. The Government has an eye on everything. It promotes exports, but sale of goods to foreign countries depends on a permission given only if home consumption needs have been met first. Dr. Salazar has little to say for the barter system and autarchy. Currency has been kept free of any restrictions and it was closely related to the pound sterling (110.10 escudos to one pound), until in last November the British currency lost value and the escudo was fixed to the United States dollar. Trade with the United States has gone up, too. Imports from this country almost doubled in 1939, exports remained steady.

War, the Vital Election Issue For Australia

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16 (Australian Associated Press)—It has been difficult to forecast the result of Australia's general election, held Sept. 23.

Long lists of candidates, not only Independents but, in New South Wales, rivals from within the same party tended to mask the vital issue—which was simply which side could better prosecute the war effort—behind personal controversies.

On the other hand, the differences between the three Labor factions in New South Wales, which returns 28 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives, had been sufficiently composed to permit conclusion of a good working arrangement for the exchange of preferences, thus consolidating the anti-Labor front.

Both sides have been freely using Winston Churchill's name. The Government's posters have declared: (Prime Minister) "Menzies Stands With You, Churchill," and appeals to the electors to "Back the Government that is backing Churchill."

Asked for Honest Choice

Prime Minister Menzies asked the people to choose their leaders with honest appraisement of what the choice involves. No Government, he said, could cushion them against the shocks and hardships of war, and warned them of the danger of returning independent "rail-sitters" who would hamper the Government with carping criticisms.

He insisted that the Government must have followers whose loyalty was unquestioned, and said that the ultimate test of every candidate must be his willingness to back the Government.

Mr. Menzies also appealed for a solid pro-Government vote in the Senate, where the Government must win 16 of the 19 vacancies to retain control. Labor voters in Mr. Menzie's own constituency were instructed to give their second, third, fourth, and fifth preferences to independents, and to place Mr. Menzies last.

Meanwhile, labor leader John Curtin declared that the defeat of Naziism and Fascism meant more to labor than to its opponents, and pledged his party to give everything to that end.

Large Invalid Vote Feared

Because of the multiplicity of candidates it was feared that there would be a large invalid vote, particularly in the New South Wales Senate election, where 21 candidates necessitated the numbering of the voting papers in order of the voters' 21 preferences. In 1937, with only nine Senate candidates, one vote in every 11 was invalid because of the voters' apparent inability to record their preferences consequently or completely.

Australian soldiers serving in the United Kingdom and Middle East were to vote at this election, but the provisions of the Electoral Act making voting compulsory was to be waived for them. In Australia, it is compulsory both to enroll and to vote, defaulters being liable to a fine. Transmission of the soldiers' vote to Australia would delay completing the election returns.

The Australian Government has been a coalition between the Conservative United Australia Party and the Country Party, representing broadly the primary producers. The Government has held 42, and the Labor Opposition 32, seats in the House of Representatives. The Government has held 20 and Labor 16, seats in the Senate. Nineteen of the 36 Senate seats became vacant and have been contested at this election. Seventeen of the retiring Senators were Government supporters and two are Laborites.

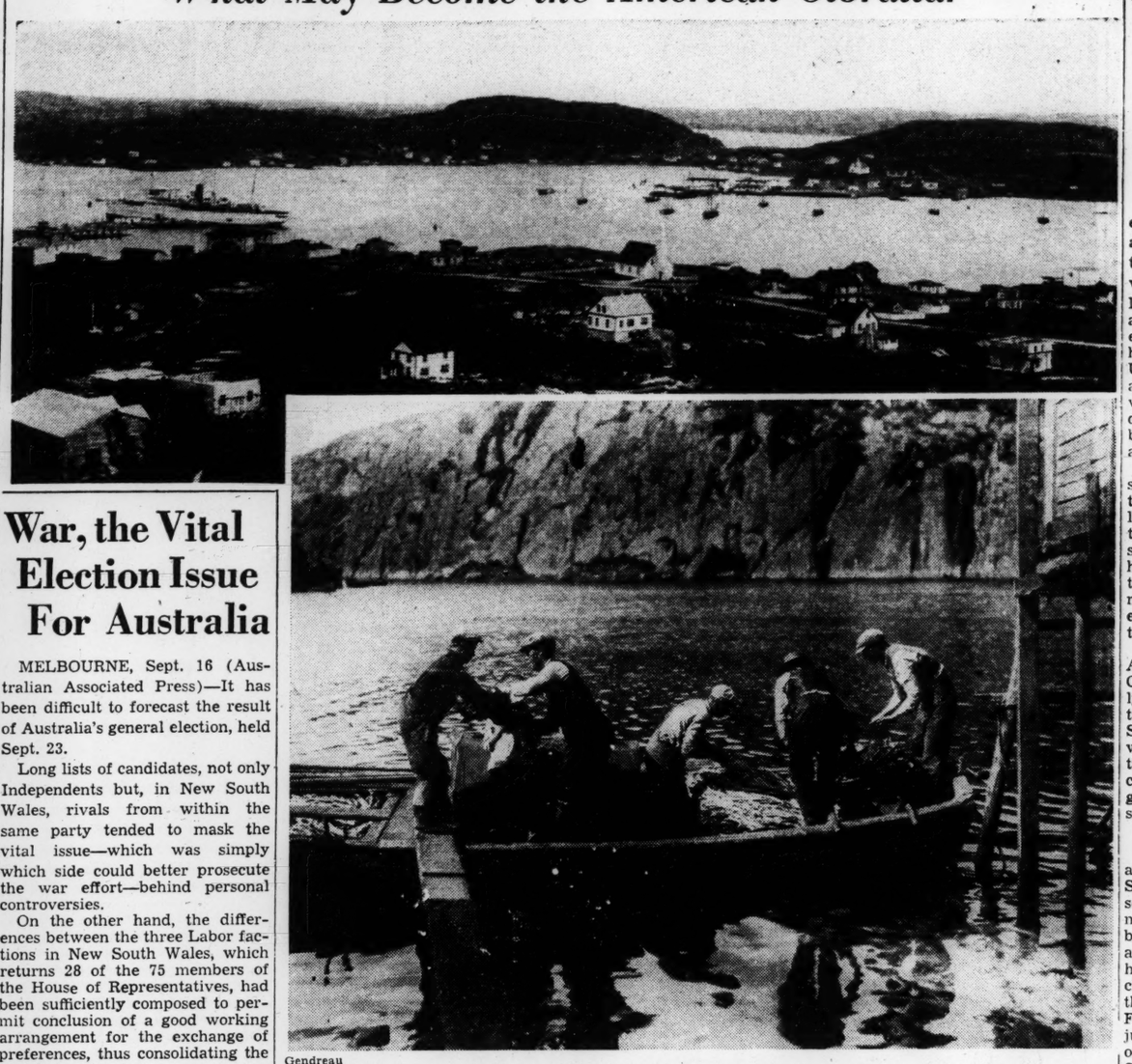
Labor has consistently refused to join a National War Government. Mr. Menzies has said that, if returned, he would continue his efforts to induce Labor to accept seats in the Cabinet.

Opposition Leader John Curtin has said that he could do more to help the prosecution of the war in Opposition than he could as a member of a Government led by Mr. Menzies.

Dover Shelled

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—German long-range guns mounted on the French coast started shelling the Dover area at 11 a. m., today, putting England's southeast coast defenses on the alert for signs of a possible invasion attempt. The bombardment began with a salvo of shells which fell among streets crowded with shoppers.

What May Become the American Gibraltar



Gendreau

Newfoundland Western Hemisphere Outpost

Top: General view of the buildings of the Grenfell Mission at St. Anthony, northern Newfoundland. Bottom: Loading salt cod, one of Newfoundland's chief products.

British Down 185 Nazi Planes in Biggest Battle

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Successive waves of German air attacks on London continued throughout the day today, following what Britain hailed as its greatest air victory over Germany, in which 185 enemy planes were shot down in a single day.

Attacking planes were turned back by British fighter aircraft in three of the raids, but bursts of antiaircraft fire over London indicated that enemy planes had penetrated to the city's outer defenses in the fourth raid.

Two large waves of German bombers, each estimated to include more than 350 planes, participated in the heavy assaults on England yesterday.

Biggest Air Battle

Londoners who ventured outside of air raid shelters saw a thrilling drama unfolded overhead as scores of planes were engaged in combat.

Some of the big Nazi bombers were brought down in the heart of London, one falling on Victoria Station and others in the Kensington and Streatham sections.

The government acknowledged that many buildings in London had been damaged during the latest dusk-to-dawn raid, exceeded only in duration by the nine-hour and 40-minute attack one week ago, but the admission was accompanied by claims of the biggest Royal Air Force victory since the Battle of Britain began.

British Losses Low

Against the 185 German planes reported shot down the British said they had lost only 25 of their own fighters, and declared that the pilots of 12 of these were safe.

In Berlin the German version of losses incurred in Yesterday's raid listed but 43 German planes as against 74 British planes destroyed.

The largest number of German aircraft previously shot down in one day was recorded on Aug. 15, when the British said 180 were downed.

British fighter planes were credited with destroying 178 of the raiders yesterday in a series of massed daylight attacks on the capital. Antiaircraft guns accounted for the remaining seven.

Nazis Shift Tactics

During the night attack, which began at 8:07 p. m. and continued to 5:35 a. m., the Germans changed their tactics and resorted to the use of small formations which hammered at London's defenses at regular intervals.

The raiders also struck at numerous other areas in northwest and southeast England and south Wales, but the Government said that most of the bombs fell in rural areas and that damage was not extensive.

Reports from various parts of the London area indicated that time bombs were dropped in showers and observers speculated that the Germans were adopting new tactics in an effort to disrupt life in the capital.

Among the buildings damaged by high explosive or incendiary bombs the Government listed three hospitals, which were not identified by name, private homes and "commercial premises."

Quiet in Center of City

Heavy gunfire echoed in the metropolitan area at intervals throughout the night, but comparative quiet prevailed in central London during the latter hours of the alarm.

During the daylight raids yesterday two heavy bombs and a number of incendiaries were dropped on Buckingham Palace, already bombed twice previously.

The King and Queen were not at the Palace. None of the missiles exploded, but one fell in the Queen's apartment, causing considerable damage. A British fighted engaged the German plane which loosed the bombs on the Palace and literally shot it to pieces.

ice added. Another fire was started at Calais.

Tate Gallery Bombed In Raid on London

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 16

The Tate Gallery, one of London's most famous art museums, was struck by a bomb during a German air attack last week, it was disclosed today.

The Tate Gallery is on the Thames Embankment, near Vauxhall Bridge, west of the Houses of Parliament and forms a triangle with them and Victoria Station in the heart of London.

The Late Sir Henry Tate, sugar merchant and art patron, founded the Gallery with his own collection of modern British pictures.

Britain's most prized art treasures were taken from Museum walls and placed in special repositories, mostly underground, early in the war.

Nazi Bases Bombed

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Royal Air Force struck heavily at Nazi bases in Germany, Northern France, the Netherlands, and Belgium on the night of Sept. 14 and the next morning, bombing docks, warehouses, and oil tanks all along the German side of the Channel, the British Air Ministry announced. Only one British plane was reported missing.

Military objectives in Berlin again were bombed by the Royal Air Force last night, and further raids were carried out over enemy territory covering the German, French, Dutch, and Belgian coasts, the Air Ministry reported today.

One R. A. F. pilot told of setting fire to a 5,000-ton merchant ship at Antwerp, where he said he saw more than 300 barges moored in the harbor—possibly in preparation for the long-threatened invasion of England.

Ostend, Flushing, Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne also were hit hard, the Air Ministry said. Attacks also were made on gun emplacements at Cape Gris Nez, and on supply depots at Osnabrück, Mannheim, Aachen, Hamm, and Krefeld.

The Air Ministry news service, describing the British raids, said the R. A. F. bombers "systematically" sought out "the German High Command's invasion machine."

"Flying through appalling weather—aircraft were struck by lightning, radio aerials were burned off in violent electric storms and many machines were iced up—the raiders struck heavily at the invasion's 'front line' in the Channel ports of Holland, France, and Belgium," it declared.

"Havoc was caused in the vast network of docks, warehouses, and petrol sheds on the banks of the Scheldt, and the shipping lying in the stream as large forces of bombers dropped nearly 40 tons of high explosive bombs and over 1,000 incendiaries in an attack (on Antwerp) lasting from 11 o'clock until 1:30 a. m. today.

"One ship was fired as well as many barges and docks," the serv-

Reich Air Claims

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—Authorized sources acknowledged today that German bombers were meeting stiffening resistance in onslaughts on London, but they said the Air Force still was able to reach its objectives both by night and day. They promised the assault would be continued with undiminishing vigor until Britain capitulates.

Since early morning, spokesmen said, Nazi warplanes have been carrying out "rolling attacks" upon England, coming and going across the Channel in a steady procession.

The increased resistance in the London area was said to have been achieved by the British at the expense of defenses in other parts of the Island, which the Germans asserted had been robbed of antiaircraft guns and fighter planes to bolster the forces around the capital.

German antiaircraft defenses were given credit for beating off another British attempt to retaliate on the Berlin area late last night and early today.

Berlin had two air raid alarms, each of about 30 minutes, but authorities said that British planes which tried to approach the city were scattered by the outer defenses.

German pilots attacked Liverpool and cities in the industrial midlands and reported encountering little resistance there.

During yesterday's attacks on London, the Germans said, new fires were started at the Albert Dock and the East and West India Docks. A direct bomb hit was reported on a pumping station at Woolwich, London suburb famed for its arsenal, and on several power plants.

Airports, railways and harbors in southern England also were reported "effectively bombed." Armament plants at Liverpool, gas works and factories at Warrington and Brighton, and a number of railroad centers between London and the Channel coast were among specific objectives mentioned as attacked.

In addition to these operations one Nazi pilot reported he had sunk a British cruiser off northwest Ireland. An 8,000-ton merchant ship also was reported sunk in a weekend attack on a convoy off northern Ireland and another was said to have been badly damaged.

New Chain of Atlantic Bases Ties Icy North to Warm South

This is the first of three articles descriptive of the Atlantic naval bases which Great Britain has agreed to lease to the United States.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning in the cold, fog-covered waters of the North Atlantic and ending in the clear, warm waters of the South Caribbean is a wavering line of islands, some large, some small, upon which the attention of a hemisphere is riveted. These islands, seven of which have just been opened to the United States by Great Britain as air and naval bases, are to be converted into a great flexed arm of defense, whose mighty sinews will be supplied by the American Navy and Air Force.

The very names of these islands suggest adventure, mystery and the high shape of a Spanish galleon or a British man-o-war cutting across a background of white sand and green palms. Long a haunt of pirates and privateers, the islands are now turning to the more prosaic, but none the less earnest, role of impregnable bastions for the Western World.

Farthest north of these new American-leased bases is the Crown Colony of Newfoundland, lying like a huge stopper across the broad mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Far to the southwest, and right into the middle of the warm Gulf Stream, are the coral islands of Bermuda, whose great sound is mentioned as the site of another base.

Well Advertised Bahamas

Still further to the southwest, and very close to the United States' own semi-tropical land of southern Florida, are the Bahamas. Recently given new interest by the arrival there of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the Bahamas will provide further anchorage and landing ground for the United States Fleet and Air Force. Leaving the Bahamas and jumping across the Island of Cuba, one comes to the fourth United States defense base to be located somewhere on the Island of Jamaica.

Many hundreds of miles east of Jamaica is the tiny island of Antigua, which with St. Lucia and Trinidad to the south is the last of the islands thrown open to the United States by London. Last, but far from least in the defense scheme, is British Guiana, on the northeastern section of the South American mainland and also available to America's armed forces.

As outlined on the strategy maps of the Army and Navy, each of these eight localities will have its own part to play in the protection of North, Central and South America, and together they will form a line of defense to stop lone marauders or whole flotillas.

Newfoundland, American Gibraltar

Site of the famous Botwood Airport, the first land touched by the trans-Atlantic clipper planes on their flight west, Newfoundland is extraordinarily important as a bulwark against air or sea invasion from northwestern Europe. Much of it wild, surrounded by strongly-running seas and frequently shrouded in fog, Newfoundland lies about 2,000 miles west from the coast of Ireland and 950 miles southwest of the southern tip of Greenland, sometimes mentioned as a possible German base of operations against North America.

Since Newfoundland is a Crown Colony, having relinquished its dominion status in 1933 after severe financial straits, Great Britain has already established air bases there which, with the expanding range of military aircraft, may soon give both that country and the United States aerial access to the entire North Atlantic.

In addition to this command of the North Atlantic, Newfoundland would be an ideal base from which to cut off any air or sea attempt against the vitally-important industrial region of the northeastern United States. Backed by the military production of this region, and of Canada, Newfoundland could, in the opinion of Washington's defense experts, be made into an impregnable "Gibraltar of the North Atlantic."

Especially important to those charged with the naval defense of Newfoundland is the fact that a large portion of its inhabitants are fishermen, persons who know every whim of the region's storm-lashed waters and whose practical knowledge will supplement the meteorological studies which will accompany the establishment of American bases.

Air Losses

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—An official British tabulation puts at 1,983 the number of German planes shot down by the RAF and antiaircraft fire over the British Isles up to yesterday.

British fighting planes lost in the same area numbered 528. Of the British pilots shot down 247 escaped alive, according to this compilation.

The figures do not include yesterday when, an Air Ministry communiqué said, 185 German planes were destroyed. The highest day's figure for the war was 180 German planes claimed for Aug. 15.

The high for last week was Sept. 11 when the British claimed 92 German planes against 30 of their own, and a total of 171 for the week against losses of 60.

[Germany claimed to have destroyed 184 British planes last week and to have lost 51. Germany's high day for the week was also Sept. 11 when it claimed 80 British planes shot down against 20 Nazi ships. Its highest claim for one day since the heavy raids began was 182 on Aug. 18.]

French Ships Lost

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The German radio broadcast, a Vichy France, dispatch which said that three French troop transports bringing demobilized soldiers back from North Africa, had struck mines and two had sunk near the island of San Pietro, southeast of Italian Sardinia.

The ships were being convoyed across the Mediterranean toward Marseille by French cruisers and destroyers.

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Bomb Taken From St. Paul's, Exploded in Isolated Marsh

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A squad of daring British soldiers dug for four anxious days and nights, then triumphantly trundled a 1,100-pound German time-bomb from the precincts of St. Paul's cathedral late yesterday and cheered lustily as it was detonated harmlessly in the Hackney marshes.

Other squads were disclosed to have saved both Buckingham Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral, two of the most historic buildings in London, from possible heavy damage

St. Paul's still was menaced by four German time bombs buried in its vicinity, but the giant 1,100-pounder had been removed.

Two time bombs which fell in the Buckingham Palace precincts, one of them on the northwest wing, on Sept. 14, in the third German bombardment of the royal residence, have been extricated.

Four smaller bombs remained buried in the vicinity of the Cathedral, but the greatest—which might have destroyed much of the famed edifice—was gone, after this harrowing struggle.

Led by Canadian

Directed by Lieut. R. Davies of the Royal Canadian Engineers, the workers began tunneling, only to discover that a six-inch gas main had been broken by the bomb.

Three men were felled by gas, and then the fuel burst into flames, while the unexploded bomb grew warm beneath them.

Extinguishing the fire, the sleepless workers dug on down 27½ feet to where the bomb had sunk itself. On Sept. 14, they hitched ropes to it.

Twice, near the top of the hole, the polished projectile slipped and plunged back into the hole while every man expected an instant explosion.

Yesterday there were no services for the first time in many years in St. Paul's as the men continued to extricate the bomb.

In mid-afternoon two tandem-hitched trucks finally dragged out the bomb. It was no dud. Its eight-foot length was fitted with a profusion of fuses which made it dangerous even to touch.

Gently it was loaded onto a fast truck, and Lieutenant Davies himself drove it away, with red flags waving to warn of danger abroad. It blasted out a 100-foot crater in the marsh where it was set off.

The Ministry of Home Security said "only the courage and tenacity of the officer and his noncoms and men prevented St. Paul's being leveled to the ground."

Plan Method of Handling

The London press today mentioned a new method of combating these bombs, but no reference to it was made by the St. Paul's workers, who seemingly had not been able to use such a device.

The News Chronicle said:

"Our scientists have found an answer to that terrible weapon, the time bomb which Hitler has used against St. Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace and other London public buildings.

Working in hidden Government laboratories the experts have produced an apparatus which halts the action of the bomb. The bomb then can be safely removed for dismantling.

"Only volunteers hand-picked for their coolness under the menace of sudden extinction are allowed to approach these bombs."

[Modern time-bombs are canister-shape missiles, smaller than the average high explosive bomb, which bury themselves to depths varying from a few feet in hard surfaces to 20 feet in soft soil.

The timing apparatus is, simply, an oxidized plate on which acid begins to eat as soon as the bomb is released. The interval between discharge of the bomb and the explosion depends on the thickness of the plate.]

An Army Needs Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Thousands of American young men and boys have suddenly become soldiers, many of them away from home for the first time. There are thousands more to follow. The Army and Navy will give them bed and board and military training, but who will supply them with some equivalent for these steadying influences they have left behind — home life, church, girl friends, and legitimate recreation?

The answer is that either they will go without, or that the community in which their fort or flying field is located will supply this need. Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Thompson, new commanding officer at Fort Levis near here told an audience at a recent emergency meeting of "the tremendous social implications" when 30,000 newly mobilized National Guardsmen are to be accommodated at the Fort soon.

The meeting was called in the interest of enlisting the co-operation of businessmen in providing what is virtually a suddenly projected small city, with essential living services of every conceivable type. Among these services, financially profitable to business, General Thompson spoke of this great service to the soldier on leave. "I look to the communities," he said, "to help us out in this much needed service."

Recreation Needs

Soldiers from Fort Lewis, on leave, will swarm into this city and Tacoma and other smaller communities and many will visit Seattle farther away. There will be "places" open to get what money they have to spend, but the friendly open door and wholesome recreation will have to come from the communities.

The Young Men's Christian Association, realizing responsibility not only for Camp Lewis but for McChord Flying Field and for the bases at Alaska, is raising funds to place secretaries and equipment at strategic points. This is seen as a way for business, profiting from national defense activity, to also provide for this other needed service.

Fort Lewis has recreational facilities for peacetime conditions, but not for large aggregations of men. A year ago there were 4,000 men stationed there. Now there are 9,000. Before Christmas there will be 43,000. The problem is the same in Tacoma, Seattle, Anchorage, Seward, Fairbanks, and Ketchikan where regular recreational facilities are not adequate. Recreation for soldiers is seen as an emergency measure, essential to true national defense.

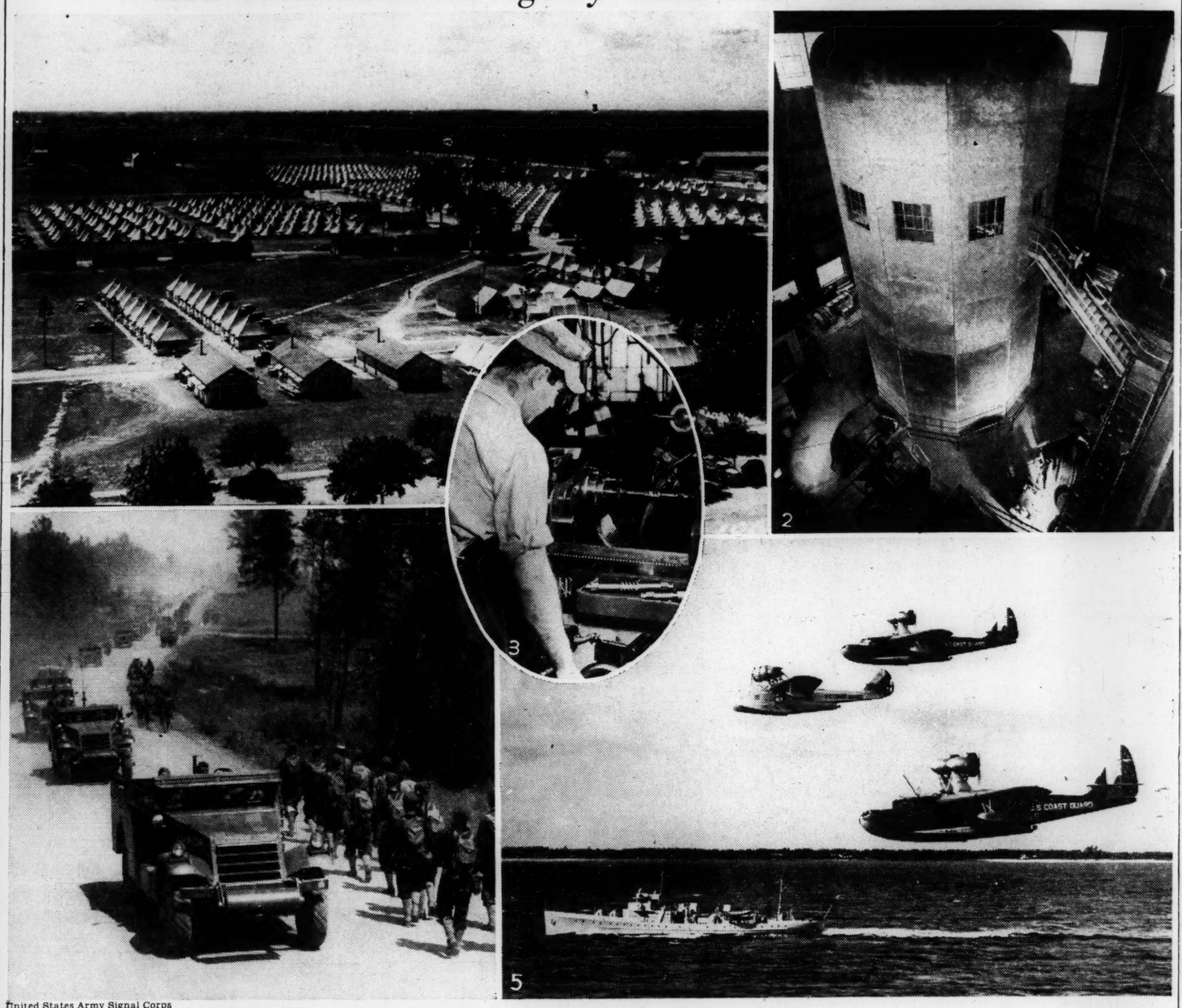
Needs of Alaska

In Alaska the emergency is even more acute. Anchorage suddenly finds itself with another and sizable adjacent community filled with soldiers looking for off-time diversion. At the Navy flying base on Kodiak thousands of men are stationed for the winter. Boys on Annette Island will not find much "to do."

Both Army and Navy, however, have taken steps to provide recreation for men at these northerly bases. Among these who see the need is Representative J. Buell Synder (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House subcommittee on Army defense appropriations. A former school superintendent, Mr. Synder has insisted that gymnasiums, libraries, and motion pictures be included with barracks and other necessities.

One of the few communities ready and fairly well equipped to care for the new demands is Bremerton, home of the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Here the City has made it their business for years to provide wholesome recreational facilities for sailors. The Navy Y. M. C. A. is the most prominent structure on entering the business center and its doors are always open.

How Government Emergency Funds Have Aided Defense



United States Army Signal Corps

Federal Money Helped Make These Things Possible

1. Modern camps for the National Guard. Both the Public Works Administration and the Work Projects Administration have completed millions of dollars worth of improvements at National Guard camps, including the construction of buildings, roads, and sanitary facilities.

2. Wind tunnels for aeronautical research. Shown above is one of a series of buildings constructed with emergency funds by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the interests of improved types of military aircraft.

3. Tooling up for national defense. One of the many machine tools essential to making modern weapons which PWA funds purchased and which are now being used in all vital defense industries.

4. The new motorized Army. The mobility and striking power of the Army were increased by hundreds of trucks, command cars, motorcycles and other equipment purchased with funds advanced by the PWA.

5. The Coast Guard in action. In time of war the Coast Guard becomes part of the Navy. Cutters, patrol boats, and planes purchased by the Coast Guard with emergency funds are readily convertible for naval uses.

Willkie Demands President Tell Why He's Indispensable

Continued from Page 1

that "Mr. Roosevelt had urged a settlement at Munich and the pact there agreed to sell Czechoslovakia down the river.)

"Why, the most presumptuous statement ever made by man is that this fellow has helped us to preserve democracy throughout the world. He has hurt it by ideological, economic, social, and political methods—not because he intended to. Franklin Roosevelt's motives are always noble. But it doesn't do any good to have noble motives if you don't know what you are talking about.

"Appeaser? He has helped appease the democratic world into destruction."

Europe's Breakdown: "Franklin Roosevelt has been one of the principal contributors to the breakdown in Europe.

"In 1932, when he was first elected President, the nations of the world were beginning to recover economically. Now let me say to you that Hitlerism, dictatorship, destruction of democracy, always follow economic chaos and bankruptcy. And so, in 1933, because of the breakdown of the German economic system, the German people turned to a paper hanger because their democratic system would not work.

"In that year all of the countries of the world were beginning to revive, and if that economic progress had proceeded, and if there had been brought about international stabilization, the chaos in Europe today, the deaths and the destruction, the bombs raining over England, might never had ensued.

"In 1933 there was called in London an economic conference for the purpose of bringing stabilization. If that economic conference had been permitted to continue, the nations of Europe, as well as this nation, would have begun to recover economically. But Franklin Roosevelt dumped the London Economic Conference, and Franklin Roosevelt from that moment to this, instead of being one that has fought for the preservation of the democratic way, has been one of the principal factors in the destruction of the democratic way."

Example to Blum: "After having dumped the London Economic Conference which was the hope of liberals throughout the world, Franklin Roosevelt started on his social and economic reforms, many of which were desirable. Those reforms at first made recovery difficult, and this was natural during such a period of industrial and economic stagnations. And yet that industrial stagnation was not too much a price to pay for the bringing about of necessary social reforms.

"But when he was re-elected in 1936, here was the world beginning to break down because of economic and financial collapse, here was great, strong America, here was Germany arming, here was Germany building planes, building armaments, building ships, building guns. And Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, who now says he is the great world leader of democracy, said, 'I'll pack the Supreme Court.' In other words, here was the world praying for the leadership of America. And Franklin Roosevelt, instead of answering that challenge to leadership, began to pack the Supreme Court. He tore this great united people to pieces when he might have exercised great leadership.

"And then what naturally happened? We had set the example to the world, and that poor fellow, Blum, began to follow, and he took France to its wreckage; Franklin Roosevelt set the example for Blum."

What of the $60,000,000,000? "Franklin Roosevelt has spent $60,000,000,000 and any taxicab driver could have spent it and accomplished just as much.

"And when he ran for office in 1936, there were 9,400,000 men unemployed and today there are 9,600,000. The No. 1 fact is that to bring this great democracy through this period, we must have economic recovery . . . because, my friends, any system of life, any system of government, in order to survive, must be effective.

"For seven and a half years, deficit on deficit; and I say to you that if you re-elect Franklin Roosevelt President of the United States the public debt will rise to $75,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000. And we can't survive; we can't survive under such economic chaos."

No army abroad: "Let me make this pledge. If I'm elected President of the United States, no American boy will be asked to serve in the trenches of a European war."

Doctrine of indispensability: "We have existed in this country for 160 years under the great tradition that two terms are enough for any President, and yet here in the year 1940 when of all times democracy and the democratic way of life are facing their greatest test, when of all times we should preserve all of the processes of the democratic system, we have a man who says, 'I am indispensable.'

"People, people, there is no indispensable man. Don't allow this group of hirelings, including the Kelly-Nashes and the Hagues and the Flynns, and all of them to mislead you. The indispensable men have feet of clay, and is it very common clay at that."

The road to dictatorship: "Now, I beg of you, I plead with you, don't think of Wendell Willkie. I was happy before I ran for this office. I will be as happy as any man can be if you elect President Franklin Roosevelt President of the United States. Because none of us will be very happy.

"We are representing the most precious thing in all this world. If I could have all the riches in the world, or poverty and liberty, I would take poverty and liberty. If I could occupy the highest position in all this world and be decorated by every king that ever lived or have liberty, I would still take liberty. We have that. We have that, I say it to you, not as a candidate for public office, but you will not keep it, you cannot keep it, if you go further along this road of bankruptcy and economic chaos It will disappear. That road is the road to dictatorship; it is the road of failure; it is the road to chaos; it is the road to the loss of this beautiful way of life we have."

Late Saturday, Mr. Willkie's voice almost gave out and his short scheduled speeches at Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Muscatine, and Washington, Iowa, had to give way to speechless appearances. Gov. George Wilson of Iowa, Oren Root, head of all the Willkie Clubs, and Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana took over.

Dr. Harold D. Barnard, Los Angeles throat specialist, flew from the coast to examine Mr. Willkie on arrival in Kansas City and reported later in the day that the candidate was suffering from no more than a strained throat and he expected that he would be able to fill all speaking engagements throughout the remainder of the trip.

Apart from short conferences with Kansas and Missouri Republican leaders, Mr. Willkie spent Sunday in his hotel apartment.

Socialized Medicine Opposed by Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Kan., Sept. 16

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, has formally declared his complete opposition to compulsory or State medicine.

While stopping here over the week-end Mr. Willkie was visited by a delegation of seven physicians headed by Dr. Merritt Ketcham of Kansas City. Later the candidate issued the following statement explicity stating his position:

"There is no one to whom socialized medicine is more repugnant than I. I believe in the medical skill as derived from the competitive system."

It is apparent from this statement that Mr. Willkie is as strong in his support of medical freedom as he is of religious and political freedom and that he is opposed to the use of Federal funds or Federal power to promote State medication.

Good Deeds Line

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Mack J. Strazulla had reason to believe the maxim that a good deed never goes unrewarded.

Last April Mr. Strazulla, a laundry truck driver, rescued a child from a yacht basin here. He forgot about the incident until last week when he received a letter from the child's mother in Chicago. Inclosed was a check for $200.

Carmody Estimates Billions In Job Cash Aided Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, estimated yesterday that more than $1,000,000,000 of emergency work funds has been spent in the last seven years for projects directly related to national defense.

Additional billions of emergency funds have been spent for roads, bridges, railroad electrification, streamlined trains, power plants, warehouses, docks and other facilities, valuable in furnishing energy for manufacturing defense materials, providing facilities for swift transport of men and supplies and creating needed storage space, according to Mr. Carmody's summary.

The Federal Works Administrator went on to explain that more could have been spent to build up the strength of the Nation's armed forces, but when the $4,880,000,000 public works bill of 1935 was under consideration, an amendment on the floor of the Senate took away the discretion vested in the President in respect to these funds which had previously permitted him to allocate substantial sums for munitions, warships and material from emergency funds made available in 1933 and 1934.

"This ban," Mr. Carmody explained, "made it impossible for the President to provide in 1935 alone approximately $600,000,000 for defense purposes which the Army and Navy had requested, thereby retarding defense preparation. Subsequent legislation in substance continued this prohibition except for $15,000,000 of new money in 1938. Since 1935, therefore, the President has been unable to allot emergency funds for such national defense purposes."

Among outstanding defense improvements paid for with emergency funds, Mr. Carmody mentioned: Purchase of 100 planes by the Army Air Corps and 130 for the Navy with PWA money; improvement of more than 50 military airports by the WPA; construction of two large modern aircraft carriers with PWA funds; construction by PWA of over $5,000,000 worth of hangars; a $10,000,000 PWA job of motorizing and mechanizing the Army.

The "PWA Fleet" is described as the second largest in the Western Hemisphere, exceeded only by the United States Navy. With 1933 PWA funds, the Navy built: Two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, four heavy destroyers, 16 destroyers, four submarines, and two gunboats.

Blum Joins French Leaders Awaiting 'War Guilt' Trial

VICHY, France, Sept. 16 (AP)—Léon Blum, former Socialist Premier of France, was held in "administrative internment" today in Château Chazeron, a feudal castle near Riom where four other pre-armistice French leaders are locked up in the war guilt investigation.

M. Blum, who came to power in 1936 and who now is being blamed by the Pétain Government for a large share of responsibility for the war, faces possibility of trial before the Riom war blame court—as do former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, General Maurice Gus-Tave Gamelin and former Interior Minister Georges Mandel.

The Vichy Government maintains that social reforms—such as the 40-hour week—pushed by the Blum Administration resulted in a precipitate drop in French production, especially in armaments. The Government also contends that M. Blum's policy of co-operation with Russia was a grave error and one of the principal responsibilities of pre-war French statesmen.

(In this connection, however, a French-Russian military alliance was negotiated in 1935 by Pierre Laval, then Foreign Minister and now Vice-Premier and a prime mover in the Vichy Government. The pact came into effect in March, 1936, three months before M. Blum became Premier.)

M. Blum also was attacked for his attitude during the Spanish civil war when France sided with the Spanish Republicans, although it did not intervene openly.

In addition the Blum Government is being blamed for the alignment with Britain, which now is assailed as a grievous mistake.

The Government did not state when M. Blum was taken into custody but the term "administrative internment" used for his detention indicates that no formal charges have been filed against him as yet.

Meanwhile the French Government took a new series of precautions in the colonies today in the face of reports of redoubled efforts by followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to win over the remainder of the French possessions.

Colonial governors were authorized to prohibit the wearing or display of emblems denoting adherence to any movement likely to disturb the public order. Prison sentences up to one year may be imposed.

It was announced that a "certain number of Frenchmen whose antinational activity represented a public danger" had been rounded up in French Morocco and confined in a camp at Bou Denib.

National Guard Unit Is Called By President

Continued from Page 1

call today. Within 10 days the Army is expected to absorb them in training centers previously designated.

Mr. Roosevelt, at the same time, has given Congress additional work to do. Immediately on passage of the draft law he sent to Capitol Hill a request for an extra $1,940,000,000 for defense, most of which will go to the expense of housing, feeding, clothing and paying the draftees.

In a special message to Congress, President Roosevelt also urged legislation to safeguard the federal insurance protection of drafted men, or men called up under the National Guard. He declared that "the social gains of recent years must be preserved unimpaired."

A political division occurred on the draft bill which has caused considerable interest. The great majority of Republicans voted against the measure, contrary to Wendell L. Willkie's plea. Some Republicans said they wanted to express their disapproval of this particular piece of legislation though approving it "in principle."

The final Senate vote was 47 to 25. Those favoring the draft were composed of 40 Democrats and 7 Republicans. Opposed were 13 Democrats and 10 Republicans, 1 Progressive, and 1 Independent.

The situation was similar in the House. There the bill was passed by an almost 2 to 1 vote, 232 to 124. Democrats overwhelmingly approved it giving it 186 votes, while 46 Republicans joined them. Against the bill were 32 Democrats and 88 Republicans, plus 5 members of smaller parties.

If left to the Republicans in either House, the present draft bill would have been defeated.

Hercules Resumes Dynamite Output

KENVIL, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Dynamite production was resumed today at the explosion-torn Hercules Powder Company plant, and unemployed men gathered at the gate to seek the jobs of the 47 who were killed.

A Dies Committee investigator who searched employees' lockers at the plant for possible links to subversive groups meanwhile took his findings to Washington.

Robert B. Barker, special investigator for the House Committee on un-American activities, was making his check of lockers spared by Thursday's mysterious blasts and of the plant pay roll yesterday as Sheriff Denton J. Quick led 18 deputized police chiefs in a raid on the German American Bund's Camp Nordland 10 miles from here.

The plant, using its three full shifts of about 200 men each, sent about 50 to the slightly damaged dynamite plant and left the rest on reconstruction work. Those seeking jobs were told, "No hiring today."

Mr. Quick, who said he also sought to check the Hercules pay roll against a list of persons believed to frequent the Bund Camp, reported seizure of subversive literature and a rifle equipped with telescopic sights.

Nine agencies, including several Federal groups, are probing the blasts that killed 47, injured another 125 and wiped a score of buildings off the 2,000-acre property. A Hercules company expert expressed "great surprise" at the intensity of the explosions.

A. M. Ball of Wilmington, Del., chemist, said the explosion "violated the rules for behavior of powder," but declined additional comment.

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Men's Store—Street Floor

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The King Who Didn't Like Lumps in His Porridge

By Elsie Hall

Once upon a time there was a king who found lumps in his porridge—great big, slippery slidey lumps, and he found them every morning.

"Look," he would cry to the Queen, "just look here. Lumps! Lumps in my porridge. There were lumps in it yesterday and the day before that, and the day before that, and the —"

"Yes, yes," the Queen hastily replied, "don't get so upset, my love, don't beat about in your porridge with your spoon in that frantic manner. Look, you've splashed the tablecloth, and it has to last a week."

"Am I the King in this Palace," he roared, "or am I not?"

"Oh, certainly, dear, of course you are the King," agreed the Queen.

"Then send for the Cook," cried the King.

When the Cook heard that the King wanted to speak to him in the royal dining-room, he first turned pale, then he put on a clean cap and apron and scuttled up the kitchen stairs.

The Cook Looks

"Did you make this porridge?" asked the King.

"Ye-es, Your Majesty," replied the Cook.

"Then look at these lumps," cried the King, "look at them."

The Cook looked.

"But—but Your Majesty, I—I don't see any lumps," he faltered.

"What! Not see any lumps?" roared the King, poking in his porridge with his spoon. "See that one, eh? And that one—and that one?"

"No-o-o, Your Majesty," whispered the Cook.

"Don't you see them?" the King asked the Queen.

"Well, well, dearest," replied the Queen, "it looks perfectly good porridge to me. You—you don't think you are being just a little trying this morning, do you, dear?"

The King threw his spoon into his porridge basin with a splash.

"Here, take it away," he ordered.

"Yes, Your Majesty," murmured the Cook. And seizing the basin he scuttled down the stairs to his kitchen and put the porridge out in the back yard for the four-and-twenty Palace Blackbirds who lived there.

After that the King grew more and more difficult to please. He wouldn't eat plum pudding because there were plums in it. He wouldn't eat rice pudding because there was rice in it, and he wouldn't eat pancakes because he said that the sugar was gritty.

"Oh, dear," sighed the Queen, when the Cook came and asked her what to make for dinner, "I don't know what to do. Oh, he is a trying King to keep house for. Can't you think of something that he would like to eat, Cook?"

Pink Ice Cream

The Cook shuffled his feet uneasily. Then he murmured, "Pink ice-cream, Your Majesty."

"He says it is too cold," objected the Queen, "but you can make some for me, Cook."

"How about sausages and mashed potatoes?" suggested the Cook.

"Well, we'll try that," agreed the Queen.

"What's this?" sniffed the King, when the Royal Page removed the dish cover at dinner-time.

"It's ducky little sausages—and —and mashed potatoes, my love," said the Queen.

"What!" cried the King. "Never bring such a vulgar dish to my Royal Table again. Take it away at once!"

So the Royal Page hurried down to the kitchen and gave the dish back to the Cook, who first burst into tears, and then took it out into the back yard and gave it to the Palace Blackbirds.

"Oh, tweet!" chirped the Blackbirds when they saw the dish coming, "tweet, what fun! Porridge for breakfast and sausages for dinner."

A Big Iced Cake

The poor Cook dried his eyes on the tail of his apron and hurried off to consult the Queen.

"Oh, dear," cried the Queen, "he won't eat pudding, and he won't eat sausages, and he won't eat porridge—how about a nice big cake for supper, Cook?"

So the Cook made a most gorgeous cake, and iced it with white icing, and across the top, in pink sugar, he wrote: "With best love from the Cook to the King."

Then he sent it up for supper and stood and listened just outside the door, to see what would happen.

"There, dear," said the Queen, when the King sat down in his place. "I'm sure you'll like the cake, dear."

"What is this?" exclaimed the King, when his eyes fell on the pink sugar words. "Do you mean to say that impudent Cook dared to send me his love? Bring him here at once, somebody, and somebody else fetch my largest bedroom slipper."

But the Cook didn't wait to be fetched. He hopped down the Palace stairs, six at a time, and leaped into the Palace Churn and called to the Kitchen Maid to put the lid on it. As for the cake, the Kitchen Maid carried it out into the back yard and gave it to the Blackbirds.

"Tweet, tweet," twittered the four-and-twenty Blackbirds when they saw the cake. "Where is the Cook, please? We should like to thank him."

Ask the Blackbirds

"He's hiding in the churn," replied the Kitchen Maid, "and he's crying because he doesn't know what to make for breakfast tomorrow morning."

"Well, why doesn't he make a pie? A nice, crispy, cracklesome pie?" twittered the oldest Blackbird.

"Only," said the Cook, "unfortunately I haven't got anything to put into the pie. You see he won't eat apples, and he won't eat plums, and he won't eat cranberries, and he won't—"

"Oh, tweet! Do stop!" twittered the Blackbirds. "Just make a pie with nothing in it, and send it up for breakfast, and then wait and see!"

So the Cook made a beautiful big pie in a great round dish. When it was ready the oldest Blackbird pushed up the crust and squeezed himself in. Then the second Blackbird squeezed in, and the third, and the fourth. At last, all the Blackbirds were safely in the pie, and the Cook carried it up to the breakfast table and set it before the King.

"What's this?" inquired the King.

"Pie, Your Majesty," quavered the Cook.

When the Pie Was Opened

The King snorted. "I expect it is tough," he growled as he cut a slice out of the pie crust. "I expect—"

Whir-r-r-r-r-r! Out flew all the Blackbirds, all twenty-four of them. They perched on the pictures, they perched on the curtain pole, they perched on the chairs, and one perched on the Cook's cap!

"Sing a song of sixpence," they twittered,
A pocket full of rye,
Four-and-twenty Blackbirds
Baked in a Pie!
When the Pie was opened,
The Birds began to sing,
Wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before a King!"

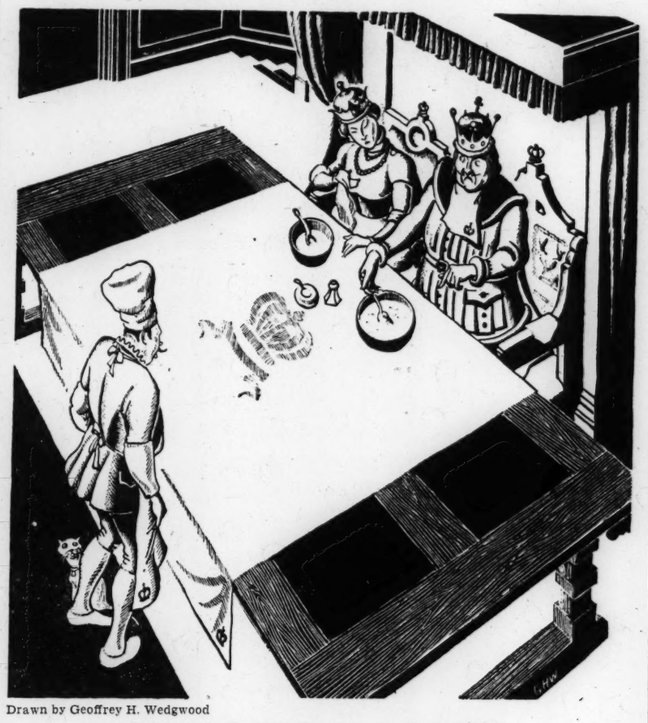
The King was so astonished that he could only sit and stare.

"Wha-wha-what," he stuttered, "what—!"

The Blackbirds began to sing again:

"Sing a Song of Sixpence,
What a silly King
To throw away his porridge
And cake and everything!"

"Ha—ha!" laughed the King. "Ha-ha-ha, the Blackbirds are right. I am a silly King. So, Cook, if you will kindly remove these birds I shall, in future, take porridge for breakfast, sausages and mashed potatoes for dinner— and any other little thing the Queen likes to mention, and—ah—that you like to cook."



Drawn by Geoffrey H. Wedgwood

"Did You Make This Porridge?" asked the King

Wattle Has an Adventure

Wattle, the harvest mouse, was building her nest among the high blades of corn. She had hung the small, golden nest ball between the cornstalks, and had drawn the blades together to make a ladder leading to her home.

"Now I want a soft, warm lining for my nest," she said.

At that moment Jenny-Wren alighted among the cornstalks.

"What shall I line my beautiful nest with?" Wattle asked her.

"You could use the soft wool that the sheep have left on the fence," said Jenny, "or the moss that grows around the stones. When I built my nest I lined it with soft, silky hairs."

"Soft, silky hairs," repeated Wattle. "That does sound rather nice. Where did you find them?"

"On a garden fence," Jenny replied. "They came from the coat of a little dog."

"Are there any silky hairs there now?" asked Wattle.

"Yes," said Jenny, "but you can't get them, Wattle, because you have no wings to carry you."

"Even though I have no wings, I have four feet," replied Wattle, "and they will take me anywhere. So I think I will go to the garden and see if I can find some soft, silky hairs for my nest."

A Warning

Away went Wattle, not troubling to listen to Jenny-Wren, who called, "You can't go to the garden, Wattle; there is a stream you would have to cross."

Soon she came to the stream, which was running by at a great rate.

"I wish I had a boat," she said. "Stream, please tell me how to reach your other side?"

But the stream only laughed and went hurrying on its way.

Wattle pattered up and down, searching for some means whereby to cross, and had almost given up hope when she noticed a bramble trailing over the stream.

"Ah," she said, "I think I might use that. Please, Bramble, be strong and firm while I climb over you and, Rushing Stream, could you manage to be still for just a minute?"

Carefully, Wattle began to creep along the bramble. She had crossed halfway when suddenly the smooth stem twisted and slipped, and a second later both Wattle and the bramble were in the water.

And Then a Boy

"O dear, O dear," cried the little mouse. "I don't think I like this. Please, somebody, come and get me out!"

At that moment the boy arrived. He was paddling along close to the bank when he heard a startled squeak, and a plop, and looking down saw a small harvest mouse in the water.

"Silly little mouse," he said, "what are you doing there?" And wading out, he caught Wattle in his hand and placed her carefully on the bank.

As soon as she left the dry ground beneath her feet she gave a thankful gasp, a little shake, and hurried away among the grasses, quite forgetting to say "Thank you."

When she reached the rustling cornfield she found Jenny-Wren fluttering up and down in a most excited manner. As soon as she saw Wattle she gave a happy chirp and flew, scolding and chattering, around her head.

"Naughty Wattle, your nice coat is all wet," she said. "I've been feeling so troubled about you, for the willow wren said you had tumbled in the stream; then Bertha Bunnie scurried over to say she had seen a boy pulling you out of the water. She waited a few minutes on your doorstep hoping you might come—"

"And left something behind her!" cried Wattle, suddenly forgetting all her troubles. "Look, Jenny, here are some lovely white hairs from her funny little bob-tail—soft hairs for me to line my nest with! Oh, what a favored mouse I am, now I shall have the loveliest nest in the cornfield!"

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

An Unusual Home for the Nestlings

Barbara was taking a goodnight stroll round the garden when she heard a whir of wings overhead.

"There go Mr. and Mrs. Great Tit," she said to herself. "I wonder if they are thinking of nesting here?"

By the next evening, she had found out that the Tits often rented a hole somewhere, so she looked round the garden to see if she could find them. She had just decided that they must have chosen to nest somewhere else, when there came a flutter of wings again, and the bird lady and gentleman flew past, and disappeared down a ventilator pipe near by.

Which Way Out?

Then one day she heard squeaks, and on the day after that they were louder still, but there was no sign of the young birds, and the mother and father fluttered backwards and forwards as though in distress.

"I think we shall have to get those baby birds out of the pipe and put them in a nest in the open," said Barbara's father.

But the question was how to do it. The pipe was narrow, and much too long for anyone to reach down.

At last Barbara said slowly, "It may sound silly, but I think we could do it with a sort of net on a long stick."

Daddy didn't think it at all silly, and while she was finding stuff with which to make a net, he went to look for a rod.

A Borrowed Nest

When it was fastened to the rod she asked, "What about a nest for them?"

"Well," answered Daddy, "there's been a little flower pot sitting in the garage and wanting something to do for a long time. And I know where there's an old nest that would feel quite happy inside it."

"You think of everything," said Barbara.

Out they went into the garden, armed with a ladder, the fishing net and the nest.

Mr. and Mrs. Tit were flying about in a sad way, but they seemed to realize that Barbara and her Daddy had come to help them and were not really flurried.

Barbara climbed to the top of the ladder and slipped the net down inside the pipe and began to fish. Tiny squeaks answered her, but nothing else happened for some time. Then she said in an excited whisper, "I've got something!"

Out came the net with two bird babies inside. Barbara passed them down to her Daddy very carefully and went on fishing. The next time she got one out, and then two more, and after that the pipe was empty.

"Where have you put them?" she asked as she climbed down.

Daddy pointed to the plant pot where the five babies looked very tiny and rather scared.

"I think we had better hang the pot on the clothes line," said Daddy.

So they tied a piece of strong string round the pot and fixed it up high, and soon Mr. and Mrs. Tit came hopping round their new home to see if their five children were safe and sound.

After that the babies and their parents settled down happily in the plant pot, and before many days had passed the first little tit flew out just after breakfast, and the second followed it just before lunch. The third and fourth pushed themselves out the same afternoon, and the fifth tried to, but, feeling scared, went back till a little later.

They didn't go straight into the wide world, of course, but came home to rest after each flight until, one day, it seemed as if Mr. and Mrs. Tit said, "Ready, steady, GO!" and off they all went, away, and away, and away, down into the valley.

Rabbit-Talk

Deep in the woods the cotton-tails
On summer nights will go
To sit and chat of rabbit things
Until the moon is low.

Perhaps if you are very still
And careful when you walk,
You might be fortunate enough
To hear some rabbit-talk.

JOSEPHINE JANVRIN ADAMS

Photo Balogh

Pear Time In Hungary

At Night

Down by the pond where the water-bugs creep,
The green frogs hide all day;
Then at night, when it's time to sleep,
They bring out their fiddles to play!

Back in the woods, where the beetle-bugs crawl,
The brown owl wakes up, too;
Through the dark trees you can hear him call,
"O who? Whoo-oo? O who?"

JUANITA D. MILLER

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

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The Home Forum

Fame's James

SOME LITTLE WHILE ago, our friend James, on seeing some of the postage stamps decorated with the portraits of famous, well-known and known Americans, told his mother that he really didn't know how he was to get his portrait on a postage stamp. There was no use in flying across the ocean, for Lindbergh had already done that and he simply didn't know what he could do. As my small friend is by no means conceited or egotistical, as he combines great affability with a good deal of matter-of-factness, I was much interested in what he said. His was a rational desire for fame, such as all men should have who would like to lift the average.

Personally, I think James's head on an issue of postage stamps would be a vast improvement on some portraits used for that purpose. They lack in charm what they make up in whiskers. I am quite willing to agree with Thackeray that a boy is an ass at twenty-one, but none the less I think it would be rather a clever idea to have some young heads on our stamps. Perhaps out of the mouths of babes and sucklings praise is not always perfected, but their elders are not always doing a really good job at that same just at present. The more I think of it, the more am I convinced that, if a few more young smiling faces appeared on our postage stamps, the better it would be. Talleyrand, a man of not a little experience, discouraged zeal; but, none the less, I am become enthusiastic about what may be a great step forward in the art of cosmic cheerfulness. Think of it, reader, think of it, ye millions of stamp-users, how pleasing it would be to behold the smiling little face of our friend James gazing out of a three-cent stamp. I am sure that, were I to write to the Postmaster General and broach to him this epochal plan, he would be delighted with the scheme and lay the whole matter before Congress, and Congress, which has not very much to do, would thresh the whole matter out in a workmanlike way. As gentlemen of James's age have no vote, Congressmen could express themselves right manfully.

* * *

James, as I said, is not an egotistical lad; but, if he felt that the Senate and the House of Representatives really wished him to allow his portrait thus to be employed, he would let patriotism and good nature be his guides.

Not for an instant would he stand in the way of the great reform contemplated. In such details as costume, he would be willing to give his time and I think, but I am not absolutely certain, that he would take special care about his shoe lacings. After all, unless the authorities wanted James to be represented standing on his head, the matter of shoe lacings is negligible. *De minimis*, you know, even if Mr. Crummles's favorite tragedian did black himself all over for the part of Othello. There were giants in those days and we mustn't be exigent in a society not entirely composed of giants. Personally, I should advise that James be represented in his clean linen suit that he wears to Sunday-school, his round face smiling above it and his hair brushed with almost unspeakable neatness. Of course, he would be smiling and welcoming every single solitary man, woman, or child that made his acquaintance through the United States Post Office, as if to say that he was glad to see them and hoped to have the pleasure of their further acquaintance.

At this point in my writing, James has just been in to see me and to show how he has fastened on either ear a dried leaf. He gurgled with pleasure, and between you and me looked very much like a sunburnt little faun; I suppose this would be the right place to splash about in the classic and talk of ivy wreaths and the sound of pipes played in the weird minor key and say something about Pan. There is a large literature on the subject and anybody that wants its help is welcome to it; but, in a dim, benighted way, I have never cared very much for fauns, and Pan has never really engaged my interest. Fauns are useful to artists who would carve alabaster fireplaces and to verse-makers and to purple passagists in prose, but I prefer stout healthy little lads that like their meals and love their Mama and play hard and sleep sound. Commonplace, if you like; but then the world is based on commonplace, which, you must remember, is not bathos.

But, to return to James and the business in hand, I don't feel that I can spare the time to head this great reform nor have I the facilities for creating free and independent public opinion. I can only show the enormous advantages that would result from this new and radical device. It would, of course, be advisable to have James represented in more than one frame of mind. The best presentation would be of him smiling; but, then, as well I would have him shown in meditation and it is almost a public duty to have James laughing as he does at one of his Uncle's jokes. These, I tell you in the humblest confidence, are not the best jokes ever made, but I can say without fear of contradiction that they are durable. Some time ago, I made one of these to James, who said: "Now we can laugh at that, Uncle John, until we get used to it." Talk about grouse in the gun-room!

* * *

Indeed, a stamp with James laughing heartily would set a large part of the United States to smiling and would be a good deal of an improvement on the dreadful youth of the comic strip. A man gets a letter from his tailor, let us say; and you know, good reader, that tailors sometimes feel as if they really must write letters. Well, he gets a letter from one who has done so much for his happiness and his standing as a man of the world; for a brief moment the sun goes behind a cloud—he knows that name printed on the envelope, he knows the firm politeness contained in that letter, the pathos of its facts. In two words, Rhadamanthus would remind him of those two lounge suits, the morning coat and the greatcoat (silk lined) and would be happy to have a reply by return post. To all men of sensibility, such communications are simply harrowing and our man is a man of sensibility. The cloud over the sun becomes more opaque; but the man, in opening the letter, sees the stamp with James laughing out of it in sheer, blooming, kindly good nature. The sun comes out from behind the cloud, agreeable songbirds perform in neighboring trees; and, filled with a not unmanly emotion, the man sends a cheque on account and orders a pair of gray flannel bags. We have here a most striking illustration of the economic benefits that would arise from this great reform-painless prosperity, so to speak. The political benefits would be equally great; I am inclined to believe that, were James's head on all postage stamps, partisan politics would fade away like shuddering smoke and optimism be set on its legs again.

* * *

As yet, I have not talked with James on this subject; he has been extremely busy and, although we have together once more studied the history of King Babas and his incomparable consort, Queen Céleste, I have not thought the occasion propitious for what, after all, amounts to broaching a serious constitutional innovation. It must, however, be done and I shall have to speak to James on a certain matter. Were it not, good reader, were it not that I count you friend and that together we have glanced at this little family, I would keep silent. But now I must say that at times James's face is very far from clean, indeed betrays an almost incredible smoochiness and really does not do him justice. Precisely how this comes about, I don't know; it may be that James gardens with his round little face, delving in the rich soil and disposing the nutritious mangel wurtzel in ordered pyramids. It may be that he regards dust as a decoration.

All this and more may be, but the sum of the whole matter is that James's face must be most carefully washed and scrubbed and scoured and laved before he can be allowed in a postage stamp, even a one-cent stamp. Were it not that James is at heart a convinced soap-and-waterite, I might be discouraged; but, if I represent the situation to him in the light of reason and convention, I think all will be well and we can behold his face and that of other cheerful ones smiling at us and the future. Furthermore, James would never boggle at a little washing for his fellows' sake.

J. H. S.

By Courtesy of the Kent (Conn.) Art Association, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GARDEN FLOWERS": *A Painting by George Laurence Nelson*

THIS BRILLIANT floral composition was shown in one of the summer exhibitions of painting in Connecticut. The summer art show, in localities where artists and other folk congregate for country living, has become as well-established an institution as its younger sister, the summer theater.

North Carolina

Corn will climb a mountain; clouds will not:
Clouds rest on leafy shoulders like a fallen
crown
Or drift across.
Corn climbing from the valley
Becomes a flowering of the sky,
But clouds and all their majesty
Pass low, pass by.

IDA DRAPKIN

The Heavenward Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TRUE COURSE of human existence lies heavenward. Clearly heaven is to be perceived mentally and spiritually, and not through physical vision. Equally plain is it that it belongs not to some future time, but to the very moment in which we awake to understand that it is to be sought and found in divine consciousness alone.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has opened to humanity a new glimpse of heaven in this beautiful definition (p. 587): "HEAVEN. Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." As we study this definition, we cannot fail to observe that it presents to us a heaven which is neither physical nor finite, for it describes an inspired state of harmonious existence upon which evil cannot cast its shadow.

We may conclude, too, that we shall attain it in proportion as we lay aside the educated false beliefs and misconceptions which have led us to attribute power and place to evil as well as to good. For God's allness can never be realized until it is seen that evil is not a part of the creation of the all-intelligent Father-Mother of all. The understanding of God's allness brings the proof that God is, and that His children abide in Him.

Mortals are constantly assailed by the temptation to believe that evil can displace God, good, more or less permanently, and rob them of the harmony which they would fain enjoy. Christian Science disputes and overcomes this false belief, not by mere argument, but by practical demonstrations which make its teachings self-evident. A mother, whose child was suffering from a malignant fever, was told by the family physician that the fever must "run its course" before it would be known whether or not the child would recover. In her despair the mother turned to a Christian Science practitioner for aid. She was lovingly assured that evil, being no part of God's creation, has no course to run, and that it can never prevent or interfere with the normal course of harmony and health. At once the mother's fears were lifted, for the heaven defined in the words of Mrs. Eddy, which have been already quoted, now began to unfold to her receptive thought. Within a few hours the child's fever stopped as suddenly as it had begun, and a complete healing immediately followed. Experiences such as this are related in numerous testimonies of healing given in the Wednesday evening meetings of Christian Science churches and societies the world over. They all tell the same happy message, that good alone has a course to run.

Christian Scientists are often spoken of as a happy people. Yet happiness and optimism which are based on a willful or short-sighted ignoring of evil conditions, could not bring the permanent happiness which Christian Scientists so commonly enjoy. Their happiness is rooted in a deep, understanding faith that God, good, is supreme, and that evil, being unreal, has no course to run. These earnest students are learning through experience, as well as through their daily study of the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, that men have the God-derived power to disprove the claims of evil and to overcome them, no matter how subtle or how formidable they may appear to be. He who has seen for himself one such experience of fever checked and healed, as above related, has prepared himself, far more perhaps than he can at present know, to take the side of God whenever evil's threats may again confront him. And as he does this, he is helping to give free course to good, and adding to the accumulated proofs that evil has no course to run.

It is recorded in the New Testament that Christ Jesus raised from the dead his friend Lazarus. According to the narrative, Lazarus had been dead for some days. But far from being dismayed by the seemingly overwhelming evidence of the physical senses, Jesus at once took the side of God. He declared (John 11:41, 42): "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Christ Jesus understood that man can never be separated from Life, God. He understood, too, that the real man can never stray from the course of good. "Lazarus, come forth," he commanded (11:43), and he who was supposedly dead was immediately restored to life.

The works of Christ Jesus were based on exactly the same eternal facts of being as are the healings of Christian Science in modern days. Every sufferer yearning for relief from the supposed activity of evil may take heart as he, too, remembers that ignorance of God's power has no course to run. Ignorance and fear are overtaken by irresistible good, which sweeps away the illusions of sin and sickness, as spiritual understanding awakens the individual to God's presence and power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CURSO HACIA EL CIELO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL CURSO VERDADERO de la existencia humana se dirije hacia el cielo. Es claro que el cielo se puede percibir sólo mental y espiritualmente, y no mediante la vista corpórea. Es igualmente claro que no pertenece a algún tiempo futuro, sino al momento mismo en el cual nos despertamos a la comprensión de que debe buscarse y hallarse exclusivamente en la conciencia divina.

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha abierto a la humanidad un nuevo vislumbre del cielo en esta definición maravillosa (pág. 587): "CIELO. Armonía; el reino del Espíritu; gobierno por el Principio divino; espiritualidad; felicidad; la atmósfera del Alma." Si estudiamos esta definición no podemos dejar de observar que nos presenta un cielo que no es físico ni limitado, porque describe un estado inspirado de existencia armoniosa, sobre el cual el mal no puede echar su sombra.

También podemos llegar a la conclusión de que alcanzaremos este cielo a medida que abandonemos las creencias erróneas y los falsos conceptos, en los cuales hemos sido educados y que nos han hecho atribuir lugar y poder tanto al mal como al bien. Porque la totalidad de Dios no se puede realizar jamás, hasta que se comprenda que el mal no forma parte de la creación de un Padre-Madre infinitamente inteligente y creador de todo. El entendimiento de la totalidad de Dios trae la prueba de que Dios existe y que Sus hijos moran en El.

Los mortales son constantemente asaltados por la tentación de creer que el mal puede desalojar a Dios, el bien, más o menos permanentemente, y robarles de la armonía de la cual quisieran gozar. La Ciencia Cristiana refuta y vence esta creencia falsa, no solamente por meros argumentos sino por demostraciones prácticas que hacen que sus enseñanzas sean confirmadas por sí mismas. Una madre, cuyo hijo estaba sufriendo de una fiebre maligna, fué informada por el médico de cabecera que la fiebre tenía que "tomar su curso", antes que se pudiera saber si el niño iba a recuperar o no. En su desesperación la madre se volvió a un practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana en busca de ayuda. Este le aseguró bondadosamente que el mal, no formando parte de la creación de Dios, no tiene curso que tomar, y que no puede impedir el curso normal de la armonía y salud. Inmediatamente los temores de la madre se aliviaron, porque el cielo definido en las palabras de la Sra. Eddy, citadas más arriba, empezó a revelarse a su pensamiento receptivo. Dentro de pocas horas la fiebre del niño desapareció tan de repente como había empezado, y una curación completa siguió inmediatamente. Experiencias de esta clase se relatan en los numerosos testimonios de curación que se dan en las asambleas del miércoles por la noche de las iglesias y sociedades de la Ciencia Cristiana del mundo entero. Todos ellos traen el mismo mensaje agradecido que solo el bien tiene curso que tomar.

A menudo se alude a los Científicos Cristianos como gente contenta. Pero el contentamiento y optimismo que están basados en una ignorancia voluntaria, haciéndoles cortos de vista para no ver las condiciones del mal, no pudieran procurar la felicidad permanente de la cual los Científicos Cristianos disfrutan tan comúnmente. Su felicidad se funda en un entendimiento profundo y confiado de que Dios, el bien, es supremo y que el mal, no siendo real, no tiene curso que tomar. Estos discípulos sinceros están aprendiendo tanto por medio de la experiencia como por su estudio diario de la Biblia y de los escritos de la Sra. Eddy que los hombres tienen un poder otorgado por Dios para refutar las pretensiones del mal y para vencerlas, no importa cuán astutas o cuán formidables éstas parezcan ser. El que ha visto por sí mismo un caso tal de fiebre detenido y curado, como aquel caso que citamos más arriba, se ha preparado, quizás mejor de lo que él piensa, para ponerse del lado de Dios cuando las amenazas del mal le confronten de nuevo. Y al hacer esto, ayuda a dar libre curso al bien, y a añadir a las pruebas acumuladas de que el mal no tiene curso que tomar.

Se relata en el Nuevo Testamento que Cristo Jesús resucitó a su amigo Lázaro de los muertos. Según la narración, Lázaro había estado muerto varios días. Pero Jesús, lejos de desalentarse por la evidencia aparentemente abrumadora de los sentidos materiales, enseguida se puso del lado de Dios. Declaró (San Juan, 11:41, 42): "Padre, te doy gracias porque me has oído. Y yo sabía que me oyes siempre." Cristo Jesús comprendió que el hombre no puede jamás ser separado de la Vida, Dios. Comprendió también que el hombre verdadero no puede apartarse jamás del curso del bien. "¡Lázaro, ven fuera!" mandó (11:43), y el que se suponía muerto, fué restaurado a la vida, inmediatamente.

Las obras de Cristo Jesús se basaron en las mismas verdades eternas de la existencia como las curaciones de la Ciencia Cristiana en los días de hoy. Todo el que sufra, anhelando alivio de la supuesta actividad del mal, puede alentarse al recordar que la ignorancia del poder de Dios no tiene curso que tomar. La ignorancia y el temor se vencen por el bien irresistible, que desvanece las ilusiones de pecado y enfermedad, a medida que el entendimiento espiritual despierta al individuo para reconocer la presencia y el poder de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Farmer in Autumn

Long, long before the flashing knives laid low
The golden wheat, he used to stand and stare,
Harvesting with his eyes the ebb and flow
Of silky sheaths under the sultry air.
He had broken stubborn ground and sown
the seed
And watched the sky's dark doom that
threatened all,
Seen the sun climb to fill the ancient need
Of soil for thrusting crops up straight and tall.
His hands were shaped to wooden handles,
bent
As though to guide a plowshare to its line;
Now he leaned weary, but with deep content.
No longer imploring heaven for a sign:
And with his feet firm planted on the ground,
Waited the sharp steel and the inevitable
sound. . . .

—ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE, in *Voices*

Washington Irving at a Madrid Garden Party

SO PASSED THE WINTER, and spring came to Madrid that year with more than its customary splendor. The skies were of a brilliant blue, the air bland, and the sunshine was a glory. More than ever Irving sought the Prado, which was gay with the carriages of the aristocracy, and the walks were thronged with the beauty and fashion of the city. He loved to drive slowly up and down alone with his reflections and his enjoyment of the pleasant scenes. "I have been for so much of my life a mere looker-on in the game of society that it has become habitual to me," he wrote his sister. . . .

And then, in early May, when Madrid is at its best in beauty, he was drawn back to the festivities of the court. . . .

More amusing and charming to him was the continuance of the festivities at the country home of Maria Christina at Villa Allegri, about two miles from Madrid. It was a grand *fête champêtre*. The scene was ideal for the season. The grounds, with their groves, their shrubbery, their canals and walks, were beautiful, and everything conceivable and possible for entertainment was prepared. There were flying horses, and swings, roundabouts and riding at the ring, shooting with crossbows, and gondolas for the canal.

When, at four in the afternoon, Irving arrived, the festivities were at their height, and more than a thousand of the cream of Madrid society were at play. The trees were all in leaf and the lilacs in flower, and the nightingales were singing in the evening. Here and there over the grounds small bands were playing favorite selections from the most popular operas. Beautiful young women were in the swings and trying their hands at shooting with the crossbows. As Irving wandered about the grounds, odorous with the perfume of the lilacs and the fresh foliage, charmed by the smiling faces of beautiful and graceful women, he found much to amuse him. . . .

The twilight came and darkness, and then the fireworks, and after them, under a huge brilliantly lighted tent, the company sat down to a repast. Then came the concert, and while some sat in groups and chatted, others, in pairs, sought the wooded walks hung with Chinese lanterns where they could hear the more perfect melody of the nightingales. Never was Irving to attend a garden party so delightful.—From "The Spanish Adventures of Washington Irving," by CLAUDE G. BOWERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Here Is the Original Teddy Bear

KOALA, THE ONLY ANIMAL that lives exclusively on the leaves of a tree and never drinks water, is so intimately linked with some of the eucalypts that it forms the world's most interesting example of animal and plant conjoint life. It is known generally as the "Teddy Bear," because about the time that Theodore Roosevelt was President some unknown artist came across a description, or saw a living koala, and molded it into a plaything. Millions of children the world over have cuddled in loving embrace the woolly representation of the world's most popular and most interesting wild animal. Gentle, harmless, loving, trustful, without a suggestion of guile or dissimulation, the koala. . . . accepts humans more easily and more trustfully than even the dog. About thirty inches in height and weighing about thirty pounds at the most, the koala, if it were not so particular in its feeding habits, . . . would become as popular a pet in the flesh as it has become in toy reproductions.—From "Book of the Broadleaf Trees," by FRANK H. LAMB. (New York: Norton.)

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Established by

MARY BAKER EDDY

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940

Nazis Hum 'Always Be England'

Prisoners of war don't know words but have taken up the tune in Canadian camps.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

German army officers and men are whistling and humming "There'll Always Be An England."

But it's not fifth column activities in reverse. The Germans, it is claimed, don't even know the tune. It's just a touch of subtle irony, if the stories brought "back home" by visitors to Canada, can be a criterion.

German officers and men—prisoners of war—are being placed in camps in Canada. It appears a passenger steamer passes near the camp and seems to tarry in the vicinity each time, while its band plays vigorously "There'll Always Be An England." And now the Germans have taken up the tune, whistling and humming it.

* * *

Boston's City Hall looks actually cheerful these days. The frowning old relic of the 1860's has been whitened up by steam and acid blasting, and of late has been decorated lavishly with bunting and flags, in anticipation of the American Legion Convention. The lawn in front of the building has been replanted, and the iron gate in front of the courtyard was repainted over the weekend. Inside, the building still looks reasonably clean from the recent WPA refurbishing. The elevator and phone service could, however, with advantage be speeded up a little.

* * *

Earth

How many persons who work in offices really know the earth? We have just felled a tree and we feel now that we know something about it. It was a large tree and when it began to topple it sprung its roots through the earth about its base for six feet leaving a jagged bomb-like crater. It was not pretty; it was elemental and savage. We felt a little as if we had just taken part in some tragedy. With proper solemnity we worked for half a day filling in that gaping hole in our lawn. For some reason, that was not unrelated to shame, we hurried the process leveling off the surface, hastily making our man-made devastation neat. That was several weeks ago. It rained the other night and next morning we looked at that brown oval on our lawn only to find that it was no longer brown. Magically the earth, with ancient wisdom, had begun to repair what human hands had done. A curtain of green had risen in the night, faint and fine as silk but none the less there. We looked at it a long time and came to the office with a somewhat sobered thought. We felt that we had just made the acquaintance of someone for the first time—and a rather amazing individual too. **J. R.**

* * *

Discovery

Seeing:
a leaf blowing against the windowpane.
(just as the school bell sounded the blue hour of nine,)
Noticing:
Through the same windowpane,
(holding the leaf tight against its heart,)
how the sumach by the fence post had ripened into red,
I remarked (though no one was there to hear,)
"This is the exact moment when the hand of time moved on the hour of fall."

—Pegasus

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain will end this afternoon; fair with scattered clouds tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; fresh northerly winds, diminishing late this afternoon.

Massachusetts: Light rains in extreme east portion this afternoon; fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Light rain in extreme south portion this afternoon; mostly cloudy tonight. Tuesday fair, little change in temperature.

Maine: Rain this afternoon and tonight; fair Tuesday; little change in temperature; east and northeast gales on the east coast today backing to northerly and diminishing tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	66	New Orleans	72	87
Chicago	49	..	New York	55	70
Denver	53	80	Norfolk	60	83
Kansas City	65	79	Philadelphia	59	75
Los Angeles	56	78	St. Louis	59	79
Miami	75	86	San Francisco	63	74
Minneapolis	57	75	Washington	65	81

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 16.
B—Maximum, Sept. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:12 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 6:48 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:23 p. m.

The Fair Is Ever Young, Is Ever Old

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Opening of the Eastern States Exposition

(1) Left to right: Ray Haluck of Ludlow, Mass., Noel Brown of Feeding Hills, Mass., and Frank Montague, of West Hampton, Mass., show some fine Guernseys. (2) Crowd entering the Massachusetts State Building. (3) A ride on the merry-go-round. (4) A fat lamb owned by Bruce Smith of Holyoke, Mass., is being offered a little hay by Nancy Broadway of Holyoke. (5) Farm products of Springfield, Mass. (6) Victoria, a Percheron owned by Mrs. Max Dreyfuss of New York State, is being exercised by Robert Garfield of Springfield. (7) A prize silver Wyandotte owned by the Elm Poultry Farm of Vernon, Conn., being held by little Barbara G. Zwack of Albany, N. Y. (8) A group of barn exhibits at Storrowton. (9) Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman and his band entertain 3,000 listeners in the Coliseum.

Eastern States Exhibit Under Way at Springfield

By John Ritchey

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16—The Eastern States Exposition—New England's Number One, old-fashioned fair—swung into its full stride here today.

The click of turnstiles at the entrance gates and the martial music of the Goldman Band drifting from the Coliseum marked the formal opening yesterday, ending late last night with a reception to the Governors, or their representatives, of 10 North Atlantic States.

Looking out from a small window in the top of the Coliseum into the very heart of the fair grounds, late yesterday, it was easy to see that the old "fairin' " spirit of New England burns as brightly as ever.

Beside me an official, with 20 years of fair experience behind him, estimated that at least 6,000 persons thronged the grounds, crowded into the exhibition buildings, and packed the Coliseum.

Hint of Fall

The flags on the State buildings fluttered in the sun, there was the hint of fall in the air, the band played "Freedom Forever," and, from our eagle's eyrie, we could look over the board fence next door to where a stunt man was doing amazing things in a red automobile.

Outside in the midway the folks from the city jostled happily together with the folks from the farm. "Howdy, haven't seen you since last year," "Hello, see your doin' the fair again," occasionally rises above the laughter of the children and the cries of the balloon vendors.

And it is here that the contrast between the old fair and the new comes into direct focus. The balloons are not the same. The old globes of yellow, red and blue have given way to an air-minded generation of youth—the balloons are in the shapes of airplanes and blimps.

Influence of Youth

And it is a youth's fair in a different way than in the past—the youth are not merely spectators, they make the fair. The green-coated uniform of the 4-H clubs is everywhere. Mingling in the crowd, busy combing the tail of a fine heifer, carrying water for that prize-winning lamb, or just taking in the sights, country folks with bright farm-red cheeks are seen in every nook and corner.

These young farmers are especially proud of their hand-raised stock. "I raised me him from hand," said a young 10-year-old lad, caressing the nose of a baby beef steer, his black coat rubbed and shining.

In stall after stall of the cattle buildings the 4-H members fed and groomed their Ayrshire, Holstein, and Guernseys, all with an energy that indicated a labor of love. There are over 400 of them encamped at the fair, and they make their presence felt rather than heard. It's hard to find a single one on the Midway; their interests lie in their exhibits and their club demonstrations.

Attractions for Women

Over in Storrowton, the complete Colonial village, on the fair grounds, things dear to the feminine heart are displayed in a collection to dazzle the eyes, ranging from hooked rugs, old shawls and fans and handicrafts to cookery and canning exhibits. There are unusual features, too, with the young people even managing to represent the spirit of youth with an American Youth Hostel exhibit.

It's not easy to resist a sign "Fall Meet of the American Bantam Association" and "Fall Meet of the Silver Wyandotte Club of America." And the poultry show exhibits live up to promises with an additional feature of the largest turkey show, according to an old poultry hand, "east of the Mississippi!"

From the poultry exhibit you can walk right into an impressive exhibition of Percherons by the Massachusetts State College and Mrs. Max Dreyfuss of New York State. Victoria, Mrs. Dreyfuss's prize mare, stands in her box stall and accepts the admiration of the crowd with all the dignity that her name bestows.

Very Special Lambs

After admiring some very special fat lambs, especially one owned by Bruce Smith of Holyoke, Mass., it presents quite a contrast to find seven pair of working oxen next door. This is considered quite a sizable exhibition by oxen men and two of the finest in the group, Dick and Dan, can exhibit amazing obedience under the guidance of their trainer, John Guilford, of Ashfield, Mass.

Near the entrance to Storrowton stand the beautiful State buildings of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut on the Avenue of States. The largest crowd yesterday centered around the Massachusetts building with its exhibits of all its natural resources, red apples, minerals, and the ever-present fish industry. Much the same scenes were repeated at the other State buildings, and it is interesting to note that home folks head for home landmarks. In every State building natives greeted each other with much the same remarks of pride for the home State exhibition.

After all, the emphasis of a fair goes back to its farm township beginnings so that even in the Exposition that farm flavor predominates. Over $1,750,000 worth of farm machinery is on display, with some gadgets indicating that if modern invention keeps on working at the farmer's problems soon he will be able to plant, cultivate and harvest his crops by pressing buttons in the front parlor.

Grange Members' Building

The New England Grange Building stands near the State buildings and here Grange members may register and rest in the beautifully pine-panelled living room. Easy chairs invite the visitor to a little relaxation before heading for "that special exhibit of grain" the Grange member just has to see.

For all of the emphasis on agriculture, the industrial side of the fair is not neglected. One of the largest exhibits can be found in the Industrial Arts Building where the fairgoer can see what New England manufactures and what it thinks about—from automobiles to the Committee to Defend America.

There is no fair without a Midway and that never changes. At least but little. The merry-go-round grinds out the same tunes for every generation of children and the Ferris wheel goes on its endless spiral in the sky; the barkers cry out "Come, get your pink candy wool," and the miniature train huffs and puffs its way around the entire amusement area.

Each day till next Saturday events will come and go down the calendar of the Exposition. The best baby beef will get its award. The best silver Wyandotte will get its ribbon. The Judge, himself, whispered to us yesterday which one it will be. Tomorrow the New England Governors, or their representatives, will hold receptions in their State buildings with Governor Saltonstall host tomorrow night at a dinner for them all.

Something of the nostalgia of all fairs of the past hovers about the Eastern States Exposition and when it comes to fairs it takes a little of the past to make the present a success.

U. S. Navy Joins the Forces Fighting End to the Old Colony

Opposition of the United States Navy to abandonment of the Old Colony Railroad was announced today by Rear Admiral W. B. Woodson, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, in filing a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting the examiner's report recommending abandonment of the Boston group lines of the Old Colony.

In his brief, Rear Admiral Woodson stated, "Abandonment of the segments of the Old Colony Railroad serving the Fore River Shipbuilding plant will seriously delay fulfillment by the Bethlehem Steel Company of its existing contract with the Government to construct for the Navy Department battleships, cruisers, destroyers and other naval vessels, thus obstructing the present national defense program; that the discontinuance of freight service to Hingham ammunition depot would likewise obstruct the essential activities of this vital facility of the national defense, and that the abandonment of these instrumentalities of the Government would be wholly incompatible with the public interest."

State authorities had previously based their case against abandonment of the Boston group lines of the Old Colony on the necessity of continuing the service to aid national defense.

Rear Admiral Woodson's brief, a copy of which was received by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, also set forth claims that the Old Colony Railroad can be operated at a substantial net profit to the Company as the result of substantial increase in business, both freight and passenger, from increased production at Fore River and Hingham, and a general increase in business resulting from the upswing of private industry in the territory.

J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, who has been handling the Old Colony case for the Attorney General's Department, said, "The support of the Navy Department in the effort being made by State authorities to secure continued operation of the Old Colony Lines in their entirety will be of great assistance."

U. S. Grant Sought

A $500,000 Federal grant will be sought by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works within the next week for a project to eliminate traffic congestion at the approaches to the Fore River Shipbuilding plant, John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

With approximately 20,000 workers employed at the Fore River plant constructing naval vessels, an acute traffic problem in Quincy on routes 3 and 3A has developed with the result that Commissioner Beal today conferred with Mayor Thomas F. Burgin of Quincy and William H. Collins, Superintendent of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding plant.

Hurricane to Skip New England Coast

New Englanders were put at their ease by the cheerful report from the United States Weather Bureau at Boston, that today's hurricane threat, the second within a month, was 200 miles southeast of Nantucket and moving northeastward with no severe conditions probable for the southern New England Coast.

In all probability, the report said, the storm will come no closer than it is now but will result in abnormally high tides at midnight. All Coast Guard vessels in the Boston area placed under "stand-by" orders early today, are expected to maintain their vigil until the gale is well on its way toward Cape Sable, Newfoundland.

Italy Takes Over Boston's Paul Revere

Of the many amazing things which have come out of the war, the latest, from Italy, will cause Bostonians to blink, rub their eyes and read again to verify what they seemed to see—Paul Revere, son of Italy.

Practically on the eve of the dedication of the stirring "Up-and-to-arms! The British are coming" equestrian statue, done by Cyrus E. Dallin, in the shadow of the Old North Church next Sunday afternoon, comes word from Rome in "Il Messaggero" that the man whom almost everyone has tagged as an American patriot was an Italian. He hated the British and was chiefly instrumental in driving them out of the United States during the War of Independence, the journal adds.

Paolo Revere, the newspaper declared, was born in Italy in 1735.

That statement, of course, makes the works of a number of enthusiastic biographers, of Henry W. Longfellow, the editors of the Dictionary of American Biography and the Encyclopedia Britannica a bit shabby on the research side. Even the records of Christ Church, the Old North, are weighted in favor of Revere's birth in Boston town on Jan. 1, 1735.

The lot of them accept as fact that the man who spread the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm was born in Boston, the third of 12 children, and attended the North Grammar School and under the tutelage of his father learned the trade of silversmithing which he was to follow.

Generally accepted up to this day of Mussolini and his press spokesman, Virginio Gayda, has been the record that Revere's father, Paul Revere, was christened Apollos de Revoire; that he was of French Hugenot descent and came to Boston from the Isle of Guernsey at the age of 13. Here he served a three-year apprenticeship under the silversmith John Coney. He married Deborah Hitchborn. There is no record indicating that they toured Italy.

There is record, however, that when the elder Revere entered business for himself he anglicized his name "merely on account that the Bumpkins should pronounce it easier."

To date the Fascist press has not unearthed a less well concealed bit of Americanism. Back in the days when former Gov. James Michael Curley was Mayor of Boston, he built the North End promenade with the assistance of the George Robert White Fund and named the vista between the Old North and St. Stephen's Church the Prado.

While that could be considered a compliment to the fashionable Prado of Madrid's saunterers, or the Prater Park in Vienna, and indirectly a compliment to the Italians of the district in the word's Latin origin in pratum and prato, meadow or prairie, along came Mayor Mansfield, said he didn't know what Prado meant and in 1935 re-named the promenade Paul Revere Mall—mall of course stemming from the Middle English malle, a shady alley in which pall-mall could be played.

These international angles notwithstanding, the Dallin statue will be unveiled to public view Sunday, along with 13 bronze tablets memorializing the services of 30 eminent Americans who once lived in that historic section of the City, and North End veterans who served in past wars.

Cables from the Ministry of Information in Rome so far have not carried any word of the Italian origin of Signor Dottore Samuel Prescott (Lexington Green to Concord) or of Signor William Dawes, Jr., associates of "Paolo" Revere in the midnight ride—according to American sources—when from the local Campanile lanterns were to flash when the British were coming, "uno per terra, due per mare," as the chronicleer Longfellow so deftly phrased it. E. B. T.

Providence Tax Rises

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—The highest property tax in the city's history—$25 per $1,000, the statutory limit—was announced today by the Providence Board of Tax Assessors. Last year's rate was $24.

Drive to End Pari-Mutuel Betting Opens

Initiative petition filed with the Secretary of State proposes a State-wide vote in 1942.

A new drive to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing was under way in Massachusetts today following the filing of an initiative petition to eliminate pari-mutuel betting which has been operating in this State since 1935.

The signers of the petition, filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, are:

John L. Feeney, Cambridge, ardent foe of pari-mutuel betting; Charles S. Bodwell, Sharon; Stanley S. Vandersall, West Roxbury; Carrol W. Wright, Newton; Robert C. Dexter, Belmont; Alex L. McKenzie, Walpole; Leroy W. Coons, Brookline; Marjorie V. Shinn, Arlington; Charles H. Kershaw, Fall River, and Thomas Chew, Fall River.

State-wide Vote

The aim of the group is to obtain in 1942 a State-wide vote on repeal of horse and dog-racing betting. If a successful drive is not made for an initiative petition for such a State-wide vote, repeal of such gambling will be subject to a by-county referendum in 1942, a method which many persons insist will continue racing in Massachusetts because a majority "yes" vote on continuation of gambling in Suffolk County alone would continue racing in that county.

To place the repeal issue before the incoming 1941 Legislature the backers of the petition now must obtain and file with the Secretary of State at least 20,000 signatures of registered voters on the repeal petition on or before the first Wednesday in December.

The procedure then calls for action by the Legislautre. If the Legislature fails to repeal legalized horse and dog race gambling, the petitioners then must file 5,000 additional voter signatures to place the issue on the ballot.

In 1937 the New England Anti-Gambling Association filed such an initiative petition, promising to seek a State-wide vote if the Legislature fails to act favorably on the repeal petition. However, the Association finally agreed to a by-county reefrendum. As a result Massachusetts racing was continued by majority "yes" votes in Suffolk and Bristol counties where sentiment for gambling is strong. The vote, however, did result in elimination of horse and dog racing in western Massachusetts.

Millions Wagered

Since horse and dog race betting started in Massachusetts in 1935 more than $250,000,000 has been wagered at the various tracks.

Upon filing the new initiative petition, Mr. Feeney stated:

"The initiative petition is the peoples constitutional right to seek relief from intolerable conditions. The Constitution gives the people the power to force a vote on certain matters, despite the refusal of the Legislature to act.

"The present petition will be vigorously pressed. Every necessary step will be taken to push the matter to a final conclusion. The question of repeal of legalized gambling in Massachusetts will definitely be placed on the 1942 ballot on a State-wide basis.

"Emphasis is placed on the fact that this petition is directed toward a State-wide vote. Racing interests have heretofore been successful in manipulating the law so as to have the question submitted on a county basis. A county vote is precisely what the racing interests want. Sponsors of the present petition are determined to force a State-wide vote in 1942. There has never been a State-wide vote on this question."

Harvard Aide Reports Finding Of New Comet

The discovery of a new comet was announced today by Leland E. Cunningham, Assistant in Astronomy at Harvard University.

The discovery was made on a Harvard Observatory plate on Sept. 5. A further checkup disclosed that the comet could be seen on other plates made between Aug. 25 and Sept. 29.

The discovery is described as a faint comet of the 13th magnitude, and, of course, cannot be seen by the naked eye. It is located in the constellation Cygnus in that part known as the Northern Coalsack. Its ascension is described by Mr. Cunningham as being 21 hours, 17 minutes. Its declination is N. 54.6 degrees. The movement was described as being 2.7 minutes of time due west.

Skinner Park Dedication Gives State Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 16—Dedication by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of the Skinner Memorial Park at South Hadley yesterday marks acquisition by the State of a woodland area of some 450 acres in extent, surrounding and including Mt. Holyoke, one of the most beautiful mountain peaks in the Commonwealth.

Republican and Democratic Candidates in State Primary

The following list contains the names of Republican and Democratic candidates seeking party nominations in tomorrow's state primary for United States Senator, the six major state offices, Representative in Congress and the Executive Council:

United States Senator

Republican
Henry Parkman Jr., former Corporation Counsel of Boston

Democratic
David I. Walsh, Fitchburg*

Governor

Republican
Leverett Saltonstall, Newton*

Democratic
Paul A. Dever, Cambridge, Attorney General
Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor

Lieutenant Governor

Republican
Horace T. Cahill, Braintree*

Democratic
John C. Carr, Mayor of Medford
Francis P. Kelley, Milton
Michael Philip McCarron, Lowell
Owen A. Gallagher, Boston
Charles E. O'Neill, Danvers
Raymond A. Willett, Jr., Woburn

Secretary of State

Republican
Frederic W. Cook, Somerville*

Democratic
Albert L. Fish, former Boston City councilor
Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence, 1938 nominee
Arthur Michael MacCarthy, Winthrop
Albert E. Morris, Everett, Democratic Floor Leade. in House

State Treasurer

Republican
William E. Hurley, Boston*

Democratic
Ernest J. Brown, Medford
Patrick M. Cahill, Peabody
Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline
John J. Donahue, Somerville
John J. McGrath, Boston

State Auditor

Republican
Russell A. Wood, Cambridge*

Democratic
Thomas J. Buckley, Boston
Thomas P. Flaherty, Boston
William P. Husband, Jr., Belmont
Leo D. Walsh, Boston

Attorney General

Republican
Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield, 1938 nominee
Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County
William C. Crosley, Fall River, District Attorney of Southern District
Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties
Michael A. Fredo, Arlington
George W. Roberts, Boston, State Representative

Democratic
John H. Backus, New Bedford
James H. Brennan, Boston, 1938 nominee for Lieutenant Governor
Thomas M. Burke, Boston, state Senator
Joseph V. Carroll, Belmont
Jeannette C. Chisholm, Waltham
Joseph Finnegan, Boston
John W. Lyons, Cambridge, Mayor
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester
Harold W. Sullivan, Boston

Representatives in Congress

First District

Republican
Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge*.

Democratic
Clifford J. Akey, Greenfield.

Second District

Republican
Charles R. Clason, Springfield*.
James H. Larson, Northampton.

Democratic
Patrick A. Doyle, Springfield.
Agnes C. Reavey, Springfield.

Third District

Republican
Carroll H. Balcom, Clinton.
Frank H. Carter, Wayland.
Joseph E. Casey, Clinton, Democratic incumbent.
Edward T. Simonean, Marlboro.

Democratic
Joseph E. Casey, Clinton.

Fourth District

Republican
Fehr G. Holmes, Worcester*.

Democratic
Frank J. McGrail, Worcester.

Fifth District

Republican
Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell*.
F. S. Paulson, Lowell.

Democratic
Francis J. Roane, Lowell.

Sixth District

Republican
George J. Bates, Salem*.
James D. Burns, Salem.

Seventh District

Republican
William H. Haskell, Lynnfield, State Representative
George J. Waldron, Lynn.

Democratic
Lawrence J. Connery, Lynn*
Charles M. Boyle, Peabody.

Eighth District

Republican
Lester W. Bowen, Somerville
John J. Irwin, Medford, former Mayor
Lawrence Mitchell, Medford
James A. Roche, Everett
Dennis F. Sweeney, Malden
Edward A. White, Somerville

Democratic
Arthur D. Healey, Somerville*
John L. Carroll, Somerville

Ninth District

Republican
Robert Luce, Waltham*
Philip G. Bowker, Brookline
George F. Foster, Newton
Edward M. Rowe, Cambridge
Richard M. Russell, Cambridge, former United States Representative

Democratic
Cornelius P. Cronin, Cambridge
Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge, New England Wages and Hours Director
Joseph M. Maher, Waltham
Richard M. Russell, Cambridge

Tenth District

Republican
George Holden Tinkham, Boston*

Democratic
Martin E. Kelly, Boston
Martin J. Kelly, Boston
Alfred J. Moore, Boston, State Representative
David M. Owens, Boston, State Representative

Eleventh District

Republican
Benjamin J. Green, Boston
Stephen E. McCloskey, Boston
Francis P. O'Neill, Boston.

Democratic
Thomas A. Flaherty, Boston*
Anthony Capraro, Boston
James S. Coffey, Boston, State Representative
John F. Cotter, Boston
Ernest J. De Luca, Boston
Philip J. Diehl, Boston
Edward H. Fallon, Boston
Anthony W. Lagamasino, Boston
Joseph A. Langone, Jr., Boston, State Senator
George Leary, Boston, State Representative
Joseph G. Reppucci, Boston
Joseph Russo, Boston
Nicholas Scaramella, Boston

Twelfth District

Republican
Henry J. Allen, Boston

Democratic
John W. McCormack, Boston*
James A. Burke, Boston
John J. Concannon, Boston
Owen Gallagher, Boston

Thirteenth District

Republican
Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton*

Democratic
Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton
Francis G. O'Neill, Milton

Fourteenth District

Republican
Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro*

Democratic
Harold E. Cole, Taunton

Fifteenth District

Republican
Charles L. Gifford*
Harry L. Avery, Bourne
William McAuliffe, New Bedford

Democratic
George F. Backus, New Bedford

Executive Council

First District

Republican
Edgar S. Lindsay, Brockton*
Harold W. Jones, Taunton
Fred W. Steele, New Bedford

Democratic
Joseph P. Clark, Jr., Fall River
J. Dolan Hathaway, Fall River
F. Milton McGrath, Brockton

Second District

Republican
Clayton L. Havey, Boston*
David A. Chapman, Brookline
Joseph B. Grossman, Quincy
Louis Shindler, Boston
Thomas W. Taylor, Wellesley

Democratic
Louis Shindler, Boston

Third District

Republican
Frank A. Brooks, Concord*
William M. Foster, Lowell
Henry L. Morrison, Newton
Victor L. Picard, Lowell

Democratic
None

Fourth District

Republican
Hugh Morrison Brown, Revere

Democratic
Daniel H. Coakley, Boston*
Robert E. Bigney, Boston
Francis X. Coyne, Boston, State Representative
Thomas F. Daley, Boston
Joseph Lee, Boston, Member, School Committee
George A. Murray
John J. Sawtelle, Boston
John J. Sullivan, Boston

Fifth District

Republican
David D. Black, Lynn
William J. McInnis, Gloucester, former Mayor
Fred A. Turner, Lawrence

Democratic
James A. Donovan, Lawrence
William G. Hennessey, Lynn

Sixth District

Republican
Eugene A. F. Burtnett, Somerville*
Mary Walsh Brennan, Lowell
Oscar N. Codding, Winchester
Meril A. Dorion, Arlington
Willis A. Hutton, Melrose
Frank E. Lewis, Mayor of Everett

Democratic
James J. Brennan, Somerville, former Executive Councilor
Edward J. Coughlin, Somerville
Walter McCarron, Lowell
Thomas F. McGrath, Somerville

Seventh District

Republican
George E. Nelson, Worcester*

Democratic
Edmund Burke, Worcester

Eighth District

Republican
Arthur A. Hastings, Springfield*

Democratic
Ernest W. Brunault, Holyoke
Frank Longo, Springfield
James R. McQueen, Springfield
Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, State Representative
Daniel M. Walsh Jr., Springfield

*Incumbent.

Voting Times in Bay State

The hours when the voting booths will open and close tomorrow in various communities in eastern Massachusetts for the state primaries are as follows:

	Open	Close
Acton	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
Ashland	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Arlington	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
ATTLEBORO	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Bedford	12 noon	8:00 p m
Belmont	1:00 p m	8:00 p m
BEVERLY	6:00 a m	4:00 p m
BOSTON	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Braintree	5:45 p m	7:00 p m
BROCKTON	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Brookline	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
CAMBRIDGE	10 a m	8:00 p m
Canton	12 noon	8:00 p m
CHELSEA	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
CHICOPEE	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Cohasset	12 noon	8:00 p m
Concord	12 noon	7:30 p m
Danvers	5.45 a m	4:00 p m
Dedham	12 noon	8:00 p m
Dover	4:00 p m	8:00 p m
EVERETT	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
FALL RIVER	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Falmouth	1:00 p m	7:30 p m
FITCHBURG	9:00 a m	7:00 p m
Framingham	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
GARDNER	8:00 a m	6:00 p m
GLOUCESTER	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
HAVERHILL	6:00 a m	4:00 p m
Hingham	12 noon	8:00 p m
Holbrook	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
HOLYOKE	8:00 a m	6:00 p m
Hull	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Hyannis	3:00 p m	8:00 p m
LAWRENCE	6:00 a m	8:00 p m
LEOMINSTER	6:00 a m	4:00 p m
Lexington	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Lincoln	12 noon	7:00 p m
LOWELL	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
LYNN	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Lynnfield	12 noon	8:00 p m
MALDEN	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Marblehead	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
MARLBORO	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
MEDFORD	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
MELROSE	6:00 a m	8:00 p m
Milton	12 noon	8:00 p m
Nahant	12 noon	8:00 p m
Natick	12 noon	8:00 p m
Needham	6:00 a m	8:00 p m
NEW BEDFORD	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
NEWBURYPORT	5:45 a m	4:00 p m
NEWTON	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
NORTH ADAMS	6:30 a m	4:00 p m
NORTHAMPTON	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Norwood	9:00 a m	8:00 p m
PEABODY	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
PITTSFIELD	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
Provincetown	12 noon	4:00 p m
QUINCY	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Randolph	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Reading	7:00 a m	8:00 p m
REVERE	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Rockport	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
SALEM	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Saugus	12 noon	8:00 p m
Sharon	12 noon	8:00 p m
SOMERVILLE	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
SPRINGFIELD	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Stoneham	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Swampscott	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
TAUNTON	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Wakefield	12 noon	8:00 p m
Walpole	12 noon	8:00 p m
WALTHAM	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Watertown	12 noon	8:00 p m
Wayland	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
WESTFIELD	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
WESTFIELD	7:00a m	7:00 p m
Weston	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Westwood	12 noon	8:00 p m
Weymouth	2:00 p m	8:00 p m
Wilmington	10:00 a m	8:00 p m
Winchester	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
Winthrop	6:00 a m	8:00 p m
WOBURN	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
WORCESTER	11:00 a m	8:00 p m
Wrentham	6:00 a m	2:00 p m

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Public Service Company of New Hampshire

They're Regular Soldiers

By a Staff Photographer

In the Service of Uncle Sam

Men of Company C of the 211th Coast Artillery unit of the Massachusetts National Guard off on a foraging trip to Nahant to pick up equipment for their brothers in arms who will begin a year's service with them at the military reservation in Bourne, Mass., as members of the regular United States Army. Judging from their smiling faces, the men are pleased with their new status.

2,500 Bay State Guardsmen in Army Now

Massachusetts' two Coast Artillery units of its National Guard forces mobilized today, 2,500 strong, as part of the Federal military organization, took a physical examination and began packing for 12 months' service as soldiers of Uncle Sam.

The transition from civilian to military life—under a Presidential order two weeks old—took place at the First Corps Cadets Armory on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street in Boston, and at the South Armory on Irvington Street, a short distance away. Men entered the stone portals of the armories as civilians, left then, as soldiers, ordered to wear the tan uniform of the United States Army until mustered out of service. Comparatively few failed the examination or asked for discharge from service.

Similar scenes took place in armories in Concord, N. H., Portland, Maine, and Providence, R. I.

New Hampshire Guardsmen are under orders to train for a brief period in Concord, then to leave for Camp Hulen, Texas. The 240th Maine regiment will man the harbor defenses at Portland; Connecticut's 242nd has been assigned to Long Island Sound, and Rhode Island's 243rd to stations in Narraganset Bay.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts Guardsmen are expected to be the only Yankee visitors to the Texas camp, and according to word received at Army Base headquarters, they will be the first Yankees to train on the Texas grounds. The camp is in an isolated spot, the nearest community housing only 2,300 persons. Galveston is 75 miles away. And it is much too far away to get home for a week-end!

Massachusetts famous First Corps Cadets, now known as the 211th Coast Artillery anti-aircraft unit was busy today loading trucks with equipment for the military reservation in Bourne where they are scheduled to spend the next three weeks before leaving for Camp Hulen, Texas.

In Camp by Wednesday

Tomorrow they will begin evacuating the armory on Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street—which will be turned over to the Motor Corps of the Home Guards. By Wednesday night, the entire unit will be in camp, officers said today.

The 241st Coast Artillery regiment is a harbor defense organization, and will spend 10 days, under present orders, in the South Armory drilling. Their destination is the forts on harbor islands, including Forts Andrews, Strong, Warren, Standish, Revere, Duval, Heath, and Ruckman.

Men of both units were united in the belief that the 12 months was only a figure of speech, and looked for longer service. They pointed out that the proclamation of the President putting them into active service was an "order," which they explained as carrying special implications of service beyond the time specified within it. In other words, they said, "for the duration."

They wanted another popular misconception cleared up. The National Guardsmen, they said, have been part of the Federal armed forces right along. Their pay and clothing has come from the United States; only housing and armories have been furnished by the States. Part of their insignia has always carried a "U. S."

Men Are Gay

Men of the 211th skylarked, cracked jokes, and made a leisure-time job of plotting their "itinerary." As some of them see it, they will make stops at Bourne, Camp Hulen as scheduled. In addition, they said, they would see Mexico, Trinidad, the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico. "Of course," they added, "we may stop at any one of these places." Others more ambitious, predicted England as the final destination where they would replace weary British Tommies in manning antiaircraft guns.

When the boys leave for Texas, they will in all probability not see home again for a year. They are given a month's leave, but cannot take it all at one time, can only be released for a few days at a time, too short a period for journeying back to the Bay State.

Officers have been requested to leave their wives and families at home for the first few weeks, until quarters and accommodations at Camp Hulen are made available. The quarters of the soldiers will be better at Texas than on the Cape. Their tents will have concrete flooring and electric lights.

Equipment issued to each man includes a haversack, two blankets, half a shelter—his tentmate carries the other half—five pins, rope, pole, raincoat, toilet articles, rifle, and bayonet. Those coming from a distance and who must stay in Boston while waiting for transfer to the Cape are allowed 42 cents a day for rations and 25 cents for a night's lodging.

The War Department this morning issued the first check to the local forces as part of the United States Army. The check was for purchase of rations, and was issued to each battery commander.

Army Favors Inland Plants

CLAREMONT, N. H., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Claremont Daily Eagle said today in a copyrighted story that the Army was not encouraging any additional arms or munition plants in New England.

Col. M. K. Barroll, of the Army's Ordnance executive staff, was quoted by the paper as saying in a telephone interview:

"It is not a fixed rule that no new arms plants will be built in New England, but we are following a policy of locating new plants as strategically as possible. All things being equal, new arms factories will naturally be built in the safest location."

Colonel Barroll outlined, the paper said, Army plans under which important war industry factories would be built at least 500 miles within the United States' borders and as far as possible from the potential reach of an enemy bombing plane.

This strategy, the Eagle quoted Colonel Barroll as saying, does not mean ther was an unbreakable rule against new construction in New England. In cases of industries where labor supply and other factors might make operation in another section of the country impossible, Colonel Barroll was quoted as saying, the expansion could take place in New England.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-308m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Pittsburgh - New York baseball game	Western Serenade
3:15 The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pittsburgh - New York baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Pittsburgh - New York baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Pittsburgh - New York baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Pittsburgh - New York baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Pittsburgh - New York baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris.	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Studio speaker	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 **Wendell Willkie**	News; Music; Weather	News Service	John E. Kerrigan	Radio Review
6:15 **Wendell Willkie**	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Owen A. Gallagher	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Edmund R. Dewing	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Thomas C. O'Brien	Sport comment; talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Talk; Dinner Music
7:15 Joseph Lee, talk	Popular music	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie Shaw's Orchestra**	"Inside of Sports"	Political talk	"Let's Dance"
7:45 serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	Timothy J. Murphy	"Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Those We Love":	**Edward A. Ryan**	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz program	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Thomas Burke	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; Symphonic Or.**	Clarence A. Barnes	Variety program
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"; quiz		Thomas Dorgan	Variety program
8:45 Shelton; war news	program			Studio program
9:00 **Theater: Bob Hope,**	William Husband, Jr.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Frederic R. Sullivan	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Madeleine Carroll,**	**Paul A. Dever**	program	John P. White	
9:30 **Ralph Bellamy in**	Robert T. Bushnell	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Edward C. Carroll	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **"Love Is News"**	John C. Carr	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Political talk	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Francis E. Kelley	Lullaby Lady: Continentals Quartet: orch.	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Francis E. Kelley	**Wendell Willkie, at Coffeyville, Kan.**	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	**Rebroadcast of Wendell Willkie's speech**		W. T. A. Fitzgerald	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:45 Harold W. Sullivan			Edward U. Lee	Mrs. John P. Connolly
11:00 News: Weather	News: Sports; Weather	News Service	Maurice H. Sullivan	Sport program
11:15 Frederic Sullivan	Edmund R. Dewing	Weather Service	Talk, Sen. Holt, W. Va.	Edward C. Carroll
11:30 "Swing Club"	Joseph Finnegan	Woody Herman's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	William C. Crossley	Woody Herman's Orch.	James A. Burke	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music.	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy",	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; music	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	
8:45 "Musical Clock"	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms: orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Dalloy Entertains"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Herb Jeffries
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Studio program
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Political talk	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	'Highlights Halftones'	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Rhythm Revue, with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	popular orchestra
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; re-	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	ports; news	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Americanism and National Defense"	"Musical Roundup"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'		Marjorie Mills, house-	"Johnson Family"	Alex Thiede Conducts:
1:45 "Road of Life"	Americanism talk	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Jean Harper, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Local sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 "Fletcher Wiley"	U. S. Army Band	"25 Years Ago Today"	Voice and organ	Voice and organ
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball interviews	Five Star News
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Sing Song Time"
3:15 Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Console Capers"
3:45 "Continental Cafe"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	WPA speaker
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Exposition Follies	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Exposition Follies	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris.	Organ Melodies	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Political talk	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Dinner Dance"; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; political talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner music
7:15 Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News Roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Concert music	Serenade: music	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	H. V. Kaltenborn	Primary returns	"The Quintones"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Revue: or-	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews,	chestra; soloists	Group Theater drama	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"
8:30 "First Nighter";	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"In a Mexican Patio"	Local sport program
8:45 dramatic sketch		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Primary returns	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People";	"Musical Americana";	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall," drama	"Variety Hour"
9:15 variety; music	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson's quiz	and music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 'So You Think You	"Concert Hall of the	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	Primary returns	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Know Music"; quiz	Air"; recordings	sical Revue"	Primary returns	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Dance music	"Summer Pastime"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Five Star News"
10:15 **Thomas Mann**	"Aloha Land"; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Primary returns	Dance orchestra
10:45 "News of the War"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; variety	Primary returns	Dance orchestra
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Primary returns	Local sport program
11:15 Primary returns	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Primary returns	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Primary returns	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Primary returns	"Day's End"
11:45 Primary returns	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Primary returns	"Five Star News"

U. S. Advised To 'Marry' The British Fleet

America should "marry itself to the British fleet and nation," if necessary, to maintain Anglo-American control of the Atlantic Ocean as envisioned by Jefferson following the Louisiana purchase and carried out in the Monroe Doctrine, Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, told the American College of Hospital Administrators at its annual banquet last night at the Hotel Statler.

Such a policy is "based upon reasoned factors of national safety" and "demands an insight into the practical operation of international relations which is not possessed by those sentimental citizens who think peace can be cheaply bought by appeasement," he declared.

Americans; Dr. Seymour averred, must "be ready to pay the price" for the privileges which they enjoy as free individuals under a democratic system.

"If our domestic institutions are to survive the cruel test imposed by changed social and economic conditions," he continued, "we must by our labor and sacrifice and our spirit of co-operative energy prove that a domestic economy can indeed be operated on a democratic basis and thus can escape the industrial dictatorship imposed by totalitarian states."

He reminded his hearers of the privileged position which America holds, and stressed the cost of upholding that position. "Our forefathers," said Dr. Seymour, "assumed a great responsibility in their development of the magnificent experiment of democracy. Thereby we enjoy great privilege. But we shall have to maintain the responsibility."

New Locomotives Bought by B. & M.

Three huge locomotives of the "Mountain type," embodying several features never before used on railroad motive power in New England, have been purchased by the Boston & Maine Railroad for fast freight service, it was announced last night by A. W. Munster, Vice-President in charge of purchases and stores. The new engines are expected to be delivered about March, 1941.

The new pieces of motive power will have 14 wheels under their tenders, necessitated because of the fact that they each will carry 23 tons of coal and 23,000 gallons of water, enabling them to make long through runs without stopping.

While the engines are primarily designed for use in freight service, they are so fast that they can be used for speedy passenger service with long trains. They are capable of hauling a mile of loaded freight cars at a speed of 50 miles per hour.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with everybody back from vacation, and the children in school again, things are getting back to normal. Which means that within a short time you'll be having people in for dinner and tea parties, and the general business of hospitable entertaining will have begun. Which in turn means that you'll be giving a thought or two to the condition of draperies, rugs, and furnishings throughout the house.

Perhaps you can't quite afford to have a new rug where a new one seems to be needed, so you'll want to call up a reputable firm such as L. H. Daloz Company (Col. 2400) and have them thoroughly clean the old one. A thorough dry cleaning can produce amazing results, what with the way it renews colors you thought were faded and lost; and you may not even feel a bit disappointed that you didn't get the new one! Chair cushions and sofas can also be given new life (to say nothing of a longer one) for perhaps less than you figured, too. For instance, a regulation size sofa (six feet) is trucked away and taken care of, the covers prespotted, the feathers all steamed and fluffed and so on, all for a matter of $15 or so. Which seems fair enough, if you ask us. And even though you insist that you run a hand vacuum over them periodically, you'd be surprised (or probably appalled, as far as reaction goes!) at the soil that accumulates over a period of years. Naturally Daloz take care of cleaning all the summer things you must put away immaculately clean, so that moths won't be drawn to them during the winter, your fragile heirloom lace tablecloths, silk shawls, and everyday clothes, as well.

One of Those Botany Frames

The next time you feel in the mood for remembering somebody in a slightly different way (say the woman who taxis your little Horace along with her Freddie to school, or the neighbor who brings in a steaming clam chowder when you're up to your eyelashes in house cleaning), suppose you call Penn, The Florist (Liberty 4317) and order one of their Botany Frames for them. Filled with flowers. The large frame is $2.50, the smaller edition $1.50. It's a picture frame with pink, blue, or neutral border, in which sets a little jug. Which is where the flowers go. It makes a most attractive background for them, and is decorative anywhere—from a table to a mantlepiece, to a whatnot. A pair of them would of course be grand . . . they make just a very few flowers look like many more! Which of course is what we all like.

Sectional Sofa Makes an Appeal

Speaking of flowers reminds us of the friend of ours who has a sectional sofa such as R. H. White has to sell up on the fourth floor. Because the glazed chintz covers are all in a floral pattern, and the first time we saw it, and she proceeded to take it apart, we thought she was literally breaking up housekeeping! For at first glance, it looks like any one-piece sofa that puffs out in three sections. But it turns out to be a convenient piece that tears itself apart (gently of course) and goes into a cozy love seat and a separate chair, or three chairs. Just the thing for the woman who gets up in the middle of the night and moves furniture, because it offers no end of ideas and variations! For that matter, there's also a model that makes itself into a chaise lounge and chair, for your bedroom, if you like. The three-section sofa is $39.95. A smaller two-section love seat (makes up into two chairs, whenever you like) is $29.95.

P. S. With all the buying that goes on, and all the variations of merchandise they have in it, we'll never make out how it is that those salesmen in the Men's Department at Slattery's keep everything looking so nice and neat in so little space! Maybe it's a challenge to us women, or something. Right inside the main entrance.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Voters in Three Counties Face Long List of Candidates

The following list includes candidates seeking party nominations for County positions in Suffolk, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties:

Suffolk County

Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court

Republican
No nomination.

Democratic
Charles S

Cars for 1941 Previewed By Boston Units

With expressions of enthusiasm over business prospects for the coming months, Dodge dealers, sales executives and other personnel gathered at Norumbega Park today to hear a presentation of sales, advertising and merchandising plans in connection with the forthcoming introduction of 1941 Dodge passenger car, truck and commercial car models.

The meeting was in charge of F. J. Timmens, General Sales Manager, from Dodge headquarters in Dertoit and arrangements were in the hands of W. T. Murphy, manager of the Boston region.

During the morning session, factory and field executives of the company reviewed the year just closing and plans for the merchandising of both new and used vehicles during the early weeks of the approaching selling season. The 1941 models were previewed but the only information vouchsafed the general public at this time was the announcement that for the first time in the United States on a moderately-priced car, Dodge will offer in 1941 the much talked-about "Fluid Drive" which is claimed by its sponsors to be one of the most revolutionary advances in the history of automobile engineering.

Willys Cars

At a meeting in the Somerset Hotel today, distributors, dealers, and salesmen representing Willys motor cars in Boston and surrounding territory had their first view of the new Willys for 1941.

The group registered high enthusiasm for the new Willys product which will be placed on display in dealers' showrooms throughout the country early next month.

Present as guest speaker for the occasion was M. J. Golden, Sales Manager of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

In an interview, Mr. Golden stated that Willys had a sensational new car, newly designed and newly engineered from bumper to bumper.

"This car represents fully the ideas that our President, J. W. Frazer, had in mind when he came from the Chrysler organization two years ago to head up the Willys-Overland Company.

"He had long desired to build the kind of car that he believed most American families were waiting for—and this year we have it." He revealed that the new car will offer extraordinary roominess, comfort and riding ease, while retaining the economy and performance advantages of moderate weight and wheelbase.

Oldsmobile

Oldsmobile distributors met at the Statler Hotel today to see the 1941 models and hear executives from the main factory outline campaign and production plans for the new season. The Olds is emphasizing "fluid drive" this season as standard equipment.

Device to Test Sobriety to Be Shown by W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Women's Christian Temperance Union is exhibiting the "drunkometer," at the Eastern States Exposition, which opened Sunday and continues through Sept. 21. Used by the Police Departments in many sections of the country this device determines, it is claimed, within two minutes whether an individual has been drinking at all and whether he may be said to be under the influence of alcohol.

The "drunkometer" is a simple, portable apparatus in a compact suitcase, and it can be operated anywhere by an individual without special training. It is in constant use by the Indiana State Police and "drunkometers" are located at various posts throughout that State. Out of the first 137 cases in which the Indiana authorities used the equipment, they secured 132 convictions.

Simply stated, the procedure is to have a person suspected of being under the influence of alcohol blow up a rubber balloon which is attached to the "drunkometer." The breath in the balloon is passed through tubes of solution in the apparatus, which indicates immediately and accurately the exact amount of concentration of alcohol in the breath and from this may be scientifically determined the degree of intoxication, or influence, based on the findings of medical organizations.

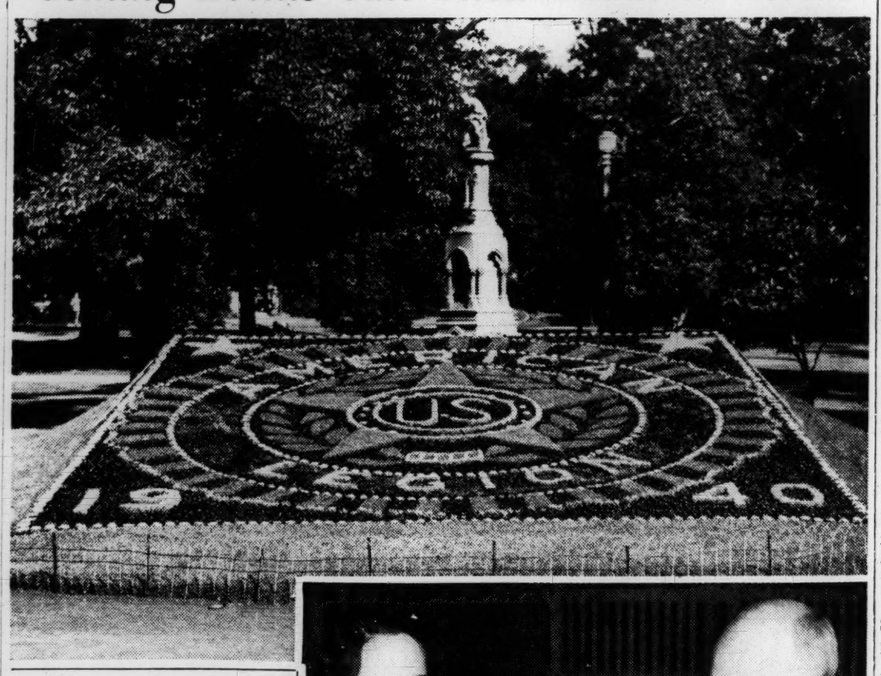
Watertown Plans Billboard Limits

A special Town Meeting in Watertown on Oct. 14 will vote on a proposal to place severe restrictions on billboards in that community. The regulations are so rigid that a virtual ban on billboards will result, observers say.

The proposal, which will come before the Town Meeting as a result of a petition filed by G. Frederick Robinson, would ban billboards within 300 feet of a public highway and would limit their size to five by eight feet. The petition was signed by 253 members of the limited Town Meeting, practically assuring passage as the total membership is only 305.

Watertown has steadfastly refused to grant permission for billboards but some have been erected under permits issued by the State Department of Public Works which has the authority to issue such provided no violation of local ordinances is involved.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before



By a Staff Photographer

American Legion Convention Draws Nearer

Top—The emblem of the American Legion as outlined by 18,000 plants in a medallion at the Boston Public Garden. A similar medallion of 14,000 blossoms outlines the badge of the Jewish War Veterans at the Garden, and a third with 20,000 red, white and blue blossoms pictures the unfurled American flag at Copley Square.

Bottom—Frank E. Samuel, right, begins his duties as director of the Legion's temporary national headquarters at Horticultural Hall with instructions to his secretary, Miss Edna Hodapp. They are in Boston from the Legion's national headquarters in Indianapolis, together with some 28 other staff members of the Legion and the Legion Auxiliary.

Draft Board Of Bay State Set for Action

The Massachusetts draft board, announced Saturday by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, is today gathering loose ends together in preparation for putting the State's machinery into high gear when the President officially sets the date for conscription.

A meeting of this board will be held as soon as President Roosevelt has given his approval of their nomination. This will be just a matter of formality and is expected to come simultaneously with the signing of the conscription bill which will make law the calling out of men between the ages of 21 and 36 for United States military service.

Composed of 11 national guard officers which include Lt. Cols. Dana T. Gallup, Ralph E. MacLeod, and Ralph Smith; Majors Malcolm B. Boynton, Arthur V. Harrington, William H. Harrison, Jr., Louis L. Morse and David B. Weden; Capt. Donald E. Currier and Francis X. Renehan and 1st Lt. John L. Glynn, the draft board will generally supervise selective planning and operation.

Some of the members, it is expected, will act as purchasing officers in connection with personnel needs under selective service. The group will have little to do with actual registration of the men to serve a year in the army.

While plans at this early date are yet tentative it is the opinion of some army officials that New England may house a number of the training camps where the new recruits will learn their soldiering. It was pointed out that these men could not be housed in tents because of the cold weather and a number of barracks with adequate heating facilities would be necessary. Some army officers said that the CCC camps would be ideal for training purposes as they already are equipped with stoves and cots. The use of CCC camps as training headquarters for Massachusetts draftees would enable the men to move in with little or no delay, it was pointed out.

The State Executive Director of Selective Service, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, said today it would be impossible to predict how many Massachusetts men would be called up. This won't be known, he explained, until after registration.

In the opinion of the medical men connected with the army about one of every three men registered will be able to pass the rigid physical examination.

National Officers of Legion Set Up Quarters in Boston

Unpacking big trunks of supplies, setting up file cases and tacking up departmental posters, American Legion officials today organized temporary national headquarters at Horticultural Hall in preparation for the National Convention next week. Meanwhile, officials of the Legion Auxiliary set up similar headquarters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Led by National Adjutant Frank E. Samuel, a corps of 30 staff members of the two organizations was preparing to conduct regular Legion business from Boston and also attend to the multitudinous details concerning the Convention. The party of 18 Legion officials and 12 auxiliary workers arrived here yesterday from Indianapolis, with a carload of office equipment.

The new headquarters will remain open for business until after the Convention closes Sept. 26.

Work Planned

Activities of the "advance guard" this week will include preparing credentials for the 1,447 delegates and the 1,447 alternates, arranging radio broadcasts and publicity; seeing to it that distinguished guests are housed during their stay here; preparing resolutions for Convention Committees; and attending to a large proportion of the Legion's mail of 2,000 letters a day which is being shifted from Indianapolis headquarters to the local office.

Meanwhile, Boston city officials continued their preparations for the coming of the Convention, which is expected to be the largest in the organization's history.

Extensive replanting of the Boston Public Garden to give the famous beauty spot a red, white and blue motif for the American Legion National Convention next week is completed, according to Park Commissioner William P. Long.

Geraniums and a variety of other well-known flowers give the red; seedum is being used for the white; and echeveria has been planted for its blue blossoms, the Commissioner stated. A medallion of 18,000 plants including the design of the American Legion emblem has been planted, and another of 14,000 with the badge of the Jewish War Veterans. A third design portraying the flag unfurled in the breeze has been worked out at Copley Square with 20,000 plants, Mr. Long added.

Rose Garden

The Rose Garden in the Fens has been carefully tended so that during the Convention it will present almost as beautiful a picture as during August, when the blooming was at its peak. The Zoo and the Aquarium have also been given special attention.

Commonwealth Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and Arlington Street has been repaired with new, asphalt along the gutters where the paving blocks were exposed, Mr. Long went on.

National Commander Raymond J. Kelly and his family will reach Boston tomorrow morning from New York. Mr. Kelly will address the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon tendered by that organization tomorrow to the National officers and National Convention Corporation officers of the Legion.

Headquarters now open for incoming delegates are as follows: Executive offices of the Convention Corporation, 8 Beacon Street; offices of this agency's committees on registration, housing, entertainment, information, fireworks and 35 other subjects, at the Motor Mart Garage, Church and Stuart Streets; and the Horticultural Hall and Copley Plaza branches of national headquarters

Opening Classes at Simmons

Cold, drizzling rain failed this morning to dampen the enthusiasm of nearly 1,600 girl students as they trudged through the Fenway with heavy books concealed from the wet, and bulging from beneath their outer garments, to attend opening classes at Simmons College.

Simmons is, as in the past, the first major women's college in this section to begin its new academic year, and it opens this year with 400 new students of which 262 are freshmen. The total college enrollment usually ranges between 1,500 and 1,600 students.

Wellesley College will not begin classes until a week from today. Tomorrow, however, it will begin is sixty-sixth year by registering approximately 404 freshmen, 16 more than last year, and 28 transfer students, eight more than last year.

These new students will have the run of the spacious college grounds until Friday when the upperclassmen will arrive to bring the total enrollment up to the usual 1,500.

Because of conditions abroad, Wellesley has experienced a considerable drop in the percentage of foreign students. Instead of welcoming students from France, Switzerland, Spain, and Czechoslovakia the college will add only three students from foreign countries to the campus this year, one each from Canada, China, and South India.

Wheaton College in Norton, which opens its doors for registration Sept. 24, looks with pride at the new student-alumnae building which was dedicated last June. Approximately 470 students are expected to register this year.

Mount Holyoke College, in South Hadley, another women's college, also will open ahead of similar institutions for men. The enrollment is expected to total 1,078.

Boston University will begin registering students today and tomorrow and expects a total of more than 12,000 by the end of the week.

Meanwhile, Goddard College in Vermont announced its opening today, and Brown University in Providence stated it will begin its 176th academic year on Sept. 25 with 400 new freshmen enrolled in the class of 1944.

'Parade of Dolls' At Jordan's Annex

Kiddies—and grown-ups too—there's a parade of dolls now on exhibition in the Jordan Marsh Company auditorium, fifth floor of the annex. Out of cotton, spun wool, silk stockings, and bread crumbs, even, Bernard Ravea, the noted Parisian sculptor, has put together some of the "cutest" dolls ever seen. In fact, M. Ravea will be in the auditorium daily from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. to autograph dolls and to lecture at 12:30 and 3 p. m. on the art of doll making.

The majority of the dolls are sculptured in cotton, their faces shaped and wrinkled by innumerable tiny stitches taken in the fluffy white stuff. Over the cotton head are stretched silk stockings, painted and stitched in place. Spun wool is used for hair and for beards in some instances. These cotton dolls range in size from about 18 inches in height to an amazing pair of life-sized peasants, representing a woman from Normandy and a man from Brittany.

The smallest and most delicate members of the collection, hardly six inches in height, are made of specially treated bread crumbs.

Seek Tobin's Aid For New Trolleys

Somerville aldermen today planned to ask Mayor Tobin of Boston to help win trackless trolleys for Somerville and Medford lines. The matter is now awaiting action by the Boston City Council.

Power Rates Cut Again In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—As a result of increased residential consumption of electricity in the area it serves, the White Mountain Power Company has announced its third rate reduction in the last three years.

The new reductions made by the company that serves Alton, Andover, Meredith, North Conway, Plymouth, and surrounding areas will mean savings of $9,752.59 a year on the basis of past consumption. In this move, the company has cut its maximum rate covering the first units of consumption to nine cents a kilowatt hour.

The last reduction was made May 1, 1939, and in asking Public Service Commission approval of the new voluntary reduction, the company pointed out that since its last reduction consumption has grown to the point that this new reduction will mean a sharing of the improved income.

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has long been driving at reduced rates on the basis that a slight reduction in rates leads to greater consumption thereby lowering unit costs and that eventually this leads to still further means of reducing rates.

In the main the rates in New Hampshire have been going down in all parts of the State, according to the Commission, for a number of years. And as a general rule these reductions have either been voluntary on the part of the company involved or have resulted from adopting recommendations of the Commission in this direction.

About a year ago the Commission had its first case in which it had to resort to an investigation of a utility to bring about rate reductions it had suggested. This case involved the Concord Electric Company which maintained it could not afford to cut its rates as requested by the Commission. A lengthy investigation into the affairs of the Company resulted and as a conclusion one of the most model means of regulating rate reductions in future years was established.

Power Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. Sept. 16—The Securities and Exchange Commission hearing on servicing arrangements between the New England Power Service Company and two of its client companies, Green Mountain Power Corporation and Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation, continued into the fourth day today. The investigation was made at the request of the Vermont Public Service Commission which has no interstate authority.

William C. Bell of Wellesley Hills, Mass., Vice-President of the New England Power Association, New England Power Service Company and Green Mountain, took the witness chair today.

Trial Examiner Adrian C. Humphries, who conducted the McKesson & Robbins examination, is presiding following the departure last Friday of SEC Commissioner Robert E. Healy.

Sherley Ewing, SEC attorney, has concentrated on building up the picture of interlocking directorates and officerships of the New England Power Association, New England Power Service Company and the Vermont operating companies.

Power officials have introduced testimony to show the importance of and necessity of work performed by the service company. If the hearing proves that work can be done more efficiently and cheaper by operating companies, the Vermont Commission will take steps accordingly. The Bellows Falls concern paid $138,231.16, and the Green Mountain $90,732.67 in 1939 to the Service company.

Port of Boston Shows Advance In Value of Imports

Port of Boston Business

Imports for consumption at the Port of Boston last week—$2,685,028—were the largest in value for the past six weeks but were smaller by more than $1,000,000 than in the corresponding week a year ago.

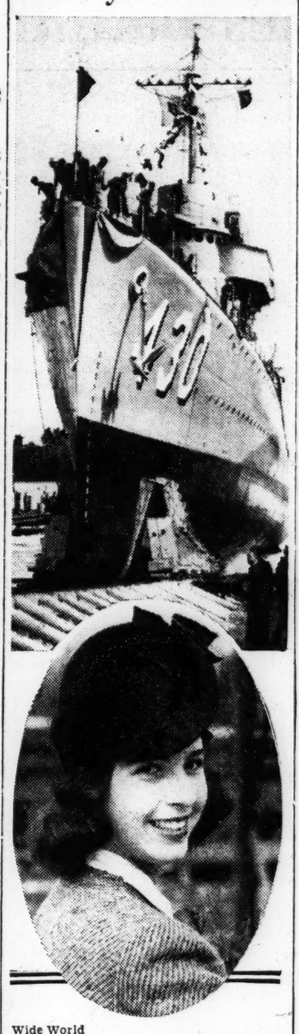
This was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Wool receipts were especially heavy, with quantities arriving from South America and some from South Africa.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Sept. 14, 1940	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,685,028	$3,755,899
Imports for warehouse	$589,778	$253,447
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$680,267	$1,236,734
Duties collected	$804,942	$735,502
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,883,432	691,497
	Fiscal year July 1 to Sept. 14	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	22,741,885	10,120,878
Duties collected	$5,582,438	$5,313,656

Destroyer Launched



Wide World

Eberle Christened

Upper: The 430, the Eberle, latest of the United States destroyers, launched Saturday at Bath, Maine. Lower: Miss Mildred Eberle of Providence, R. I., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, officiating at the launching of the fighting ship named for the Admiral.

Third of its class to be launched in the past nine months, the destroyer Eberle slipped into the Kennebec River Saturday to the cheers of the men who put her together in the Bath Iron Works and distinguished guests. The vessel is 341 feet long, 1,630 tons and carries five-inch guns. Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, for whom it was named, played a prominent part in the development of smoke screen tactics and in wireless communication as related to scouting.

Shirley Gut Plan Fails of Approval

Hope that the Federal government could be persuaded to dredge Shirley Gut, in Boston Harbor, reopening this channel to small craft, was dispelled today on word received here that the U. S. A. Engineers Division headquarters in New York had disapproved of the project.

Division Headquarters, according to the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, turned the work down after careful consideration of evidence introduced at hearings. There did not seem to be sufficient benefit to be derived which would warrant the expenditure required, the engineers declared.

Improvements suggested for Provincetown harbor were turned down for the same reason.

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Apathy Among Maine Voters Must Be Weighed in Analysis

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 16—The general apathy toward the State election noted during the campaign was reflected in the size of the vote cast in Maine last week. The total vote for Governor was 252,257, nearly 35,000 less than the vote recorded two years ago. The vote for United States Senator was 242,414 and fell off nearly 56,000 from the vote two years ago. The vote fell off on both sides of the ledger, Republican and Democrat.

Totals were the lowest on record since 1930. This is a situation which should be taken into consideration before the Maine result is too extensively hailed as a forerunner of more Republican victories to come. The Maine G. O. P. leaders concentrated more on Wendell Willkie and national issues than did their Democratic opponents. Still, Maine is definitely a tried and pretty true Republican State, a fact more conclusively than ever brought out by the small vote cast for the Democratic gubernatorial contender, Mr. Redman. He polled 90,954 votes and his criticisms of the Republican administration availed him little. Even the incoming Legislature will be equally if not more Republican in its membership than the present body.

Sewall's History

Sumner Sewall, Maine's Governor-elect, is President of the State Senate, in which he is serving his second term. He was a World War aviator and the children of his native city of Bath saved pennies to buy him a medal when he returned. He has worked as an oil rigger in Mexican petroleum fields, as a ranch hand in Wyoming, as a riveter in a Ford airplane factory and on a Cuban sugar plantation. He is a pioneer in the field of commercial aviation, which is his business.

Mr. Sewall has on several occasions indicated his interest in reducing the cost of State government, of working toward an expansion of the State's industrial as well as recreational opportunities and, in line with recent statements of Commissioner of Education Bertram Packard, in an extension of vocational education programs in secondary schools.

Executive Council

One campaign statement of Mr. Sewall attracted considerable attention and that was his conclusion that the Governor's Executive Council's field of influence and activity should be curtailed, returned to the original scope intended for it. The statement was made the more timely when the special Legislative Investigating Committee reported that body's tendency to encroach upon the legislative function and participate in departmental affairs.

There are those who have urged the abolition of the Council as a sort of "fifth wheel" in the State government. Mr. Sewall did not go that far, but he did favor a curtailment of its activities. What he will be able to accomplish along that line remains to be seen. If he merely adopts the suggestions of the legislative investigating committee he will see that the "hiring and fixing of salaries (in the highway department) is done hereafter without interference from or approval by the Governor and Council."

He also will note the conclusion by the committee that "the participation of the Governor and Council on highway purchasing seems to serve no very useful purpose," and that in the Secretary of State's Department, for instance, the committee found "the Governor and Council have on occasion entirely disregarded the recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Personal Board." Also, what the committee referred to as the practice of the Governor and Council to "legislate by Council order" will cease.

Insurance College Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Hartford College of Insurance opened upon its second academic year today. The college was established a little over a year ago by the Hartford College of Law and a group of Hartford insurance executives. Local insurance leaders as well as those in other sections serve upon the Insurance College's advistory board.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

The Following Article by
Edgar M. Mills is Quoted from
The Christian Science Monitor
of August 31, 1940

Bachrach

George W. Roberts

Representative Roberts, descendant of Colonial Governor Thomas Roberts, is a 1925 honor graduate of Boston University Law School. As an attorney for the past 14 years, he has handled all types of litigation, although principally engaged in trial work.

Elected to the Boston City Council in 1931, Mr. Roberts gained political prominence by exposing the Mohawk Packing Company and Legal Securities Corporation scandals during the James M. Curley Mayoral administrations. He also exposed faked Work Projects Administration work slips.

Mr. Roberts was elected to the House of Representatives in 1936 and re-elected in 1938. His House service has boosted his political stock, because he claims the support of 120 of the 139 G. O. P. members.

An outspoken opponent of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing, particularly the latter, Mr. Roberts favors repeal of present gambling laws. If the tracks must be operated, he favors an increased tax on dog races.

The Back Bay Representative also has pledged himself to a campaign to place teeth in the beano law to eliminate illegal games, which he claims are mulcting Massachusetts citizens of $10,000,000 annually.

If nominated, Mr. Roberts proposes to tour the state for Wendell L. Willkie and Governor Saltonstall, concentrating on the Democratic districts.

Republican Voters of Massachusetts
This Is the Record on Which
REP. GEO. W. ROBERTS
Asks your support
for ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Representative William Eben Ramsdell, House Chairman, Committee on Legal Affairs, 5 Summit Rd., Winchester.

Inspect . . .

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Pittsburgh Pirates Battling Cardinals for Third Place in National League

Frankie Frisch Coming For Two-Day Hive Stay

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having finished their 1940 scheduule with three quarters of the so-called West, the Bees stayed away from the Allston Hive today and awaited the arrival of Frankie Frisch's Pittsburgh Pirates. The fourth-place Buccaneers play single games here tomorrow and Wednesday, after which Casey Stengel engages in successive series with the Giants and Phillies. The final Phillie date here, one week from Wednesday, closes the local National League season.

The Bees are destined to end the season in the red, as far as the western clubs are concerned. They dropped 14 out of 22 to both the Cubs and Cardinals, and 12 out of 21 to Cincinnati, The Pirates will come to town with a 13 won and only seven lost record against Stengel.

Despite a bad beginning back in April and May, Frisch is battling the Cardinals for third place, and is certain to close the race somewhere in the first division. The one-time Fordham Flash has done a swell job since succeeding Pie Traynor and may be right up there in the contending class in 1941.

Cincinnati's stylish Reds may have the pennant clinched by the end of the week. Sporting a nine-game lead over the Dodgers early today, Bill McKechnie can make his second straight flag a mathematical certainty by winning six of his remaining 16 contests. If this happens, the Brooks will be outdistanced even if they take all of their 13 engagements.

White Sox Close

A discussion of the American League flag situation is almost out of order at the moment, because it changes more often than New England weather. The Indians and Tigers remain the favorites, as they are closest to the top of the standing. Yankee chances were dimmed considerably by yesterday's double defeat at St. Louis. However, if the Yanks are still in the running, so are the White Sox, who are just four games off the pace. The Red Sox are virtually eliminated.

All eyes and ears will be on Detroit over the approaching week end, where the Tigers play a three-game series with the Indians. Then, the following week end, the two teams will repeat the performance at Cleveland. Should the top contenders split these games, either New York or Chicago might slip in. However, this is doubtful. As long as Bobby Feller is on the pay roll, Cleveland must be given a slight edge.

Salvo's Tenth

The local spotlight yesterday was on the Hive, where the Bees divided a double-header in closing their 1940 series with the Cubs. Big Manny Salvo annexed his tenth victory in the opener and Dizzy Dean continued his comeback climb by taking the second.

To those who appreciate the finer art of pitching, Dean was a rare treat. He no longer has that blazing fast ball, and his curve is not quick, but because of near-perfect control and a complete knowledge of the tricks of the trade, the right-hander is still a winner in the National League. In setting back the Bees with nine scattered hits, Diz did not walk a batter. He had them all trying to blast his seemingly mediocre assortment out of the park, but none could—chiefly because it was not mediocre.

Eddie Miller and Gene Moore were the batting heroes. The shortstop had a perfect four-for-four opener and added two out of four in the second. The right fielder helped Salvo with a double and triple, and reached Dean for a double and single.

Pay Final 1940 Visit to Hub

By a Staff Photographer

Manager Frankie Frisch (left) of the Pittsburgh Pirates, comes to the Hive tomorrow and Wednesday for two games with the Bees. It will be the final 1940 appearance of a western team here. Al Lopez (right), once a popular favorite of Bostonians, is now the spark of the Buccaneer club.

Huskies Sport Two Backfields

For the first time in three years Coach Jimmie Dunn will have two potentially strong backfields at his disposal for the opening game of the season when the Huskies face Rhode Island State at Kingston on Saturday. At the moment he is not quite sure which men will go where but he has eleven candidates who are ready for first class action.

Ronnie Tubbs of Hartford, Conn., and Ed Barry of Wellesley are the only experienced members of this backfield squad. A third, Phil Sheridan of Malden, had just a smattering of action at blocking back last year since he started the season as a center. The other eight are sophomores and very promising sophomores too.

Joe Dias of New Bedford and Ed Macfarland of Winthrop figure with Barry in the battle for the wing and tailback positions. All three have learned the assignments for both posts as have Frannie Murray of Winchester and the Brighton combination of Dave Murphy and Jim Shea.

Tubbs is having a battle to stay ahead of Ed Sakovitz, sensational sophomore from Framingham, at fullback, while Sheridan, Gunnar Myrbeck of Quincy, and Paul Cleary of Brookline are filling the blocking back positions.

Dunn will continue to experiment with his various quartets for four days but then he must make some decision so that he can get the boys smoothed out for the opener. In direct contrast to last year Dunn has plenty of kickers—Dias, Tubbs, Murphy, Sakovitz, and Macfarland—and plenty of passers—the same group with the exception of Tubbs.

Only three starting positions have been allotted thus far. Captain Dean Williams will open at tackle while veteran Ernie Colantonio of Newton and sophomore Jim Reilly of Brighton will be the starting ends.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3 P. M.
BEES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section September 21, 1940

HOW THE NAZIS WILL FAIL By Crane Brinton
An authority on revolutions discusses the similarity of the present conflict with past social and political movements which have not succeeded in their objectives.

THE LEGION COMES OF AGE By Robert R Mullen
Traditions of the Legion merge with its new opportunities, as veterans join in the national concern over events in Europe.

CAMPAIGN DEBATE: Has the New Deal Brought Recovery? By Staff Writers
Pros and cons on the question of the citizen's economic status during the present administration.

WILL LABOR VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT? By John Herling
An experienced observer of union action analyses the attitude of organized workers in the United States toward the present political situation.

IN BASEBALL YOU NEVER CAN TELL By Ed Rumill
The inside story of baseball as it relates to the winning of the world series.

BUSINESS IS ROSY IN TEXAS By Emma Bolling
The Texas Eighth Annual Rose Festival seems a good time to discuss the Texas rose industry and the methods used in producing rose bushes in quantity.

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Splitting the Fairways

Afterthoughts on Amateur Golf

There are always afterthoughts following a sporting event of national importance. Here follow a few on the U. S. amateur golf championship which concluded Saturday at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.:

What effect will the draft have on future U. S. amateurs? Will next year's tournament, scheduled to be held in Omaha, Neb., be filled with golfers both over and under the draft age limit, with such stars as Dick Chapman, the winner, Willie Turnesa, Ray Billows, Johnny Fischer, Johnny Goodman, and Wilford Wehrle absent? If such be the case, it might not be beyond the realm of possibility to see Francis Ouimet, or Jesse Guilford, or Chick Evans crashing through to another title.

Dick Chapman already holds one title that will probably be his for some time—the French amateur championship. Maybe if the draft takes too many of the younger players, the U. S. G. A. may hold the amateur title in abeyance until such time as a regular entry list could be filled. If that occurs, Chapman will be well-titled for the coming few years.

Imperfect Swing

Despite Chapman's lack of technically-perfect swing, which some of the pros at the tournament seemed to think important, nothing should be taken away from his victory. Even the collapse of his opponent, W. B. "Duff" McCullough in the final round does not make his win less impressive. For the past five years, and for the past year especially, Chapman has been living and eating this year's championship. His will to win was so strong that he even dreamed about it. He—if nobody else—was convinced that he would win this year, and when he captured the medal, he knew definitely he was going to win.

In fact, Dick played all through the week as though he knew where he was going and had no doubt about it. The greatest instance of his conviction came when he was five strokes down to Wilford Wehrle after nine holes in their semifinal match. Dick continued to play his game, striding purposely from tee to green, and when the match was half over, he had gotten back all those holes and one more besides. Such determination could not be denied.

* * *

Probably the most interesting piece of golf news for the near future is the announcement that Bing Crosby is coming to Boston to play in an exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross. Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the P. G. A., got Bing to agree to come here Sept. 29 while he was at the national amateur last week. Bing's partner and opponent have not been picked yet, nor has the course, but it is almost a safe guess that Francis Ouimet will take part. Winchester's Jug McSpaden, one of the top-notch pros today, might also be included.

* * *

Crosby received plenty of attention while he was trying to qualify at Winged Foot, a fact which may have had a lot to do with his failure to get in under the wire. Once match play began, however, and Bing joined the spectators, the crowd left him almost alone. In fact, many times we saw him following a match, with not so much as one fan asking for his autograph hole after hole. Bing probably wished the crowd had reversed its technique.

* * *

At this time it might be appropriate to mention the outstanding job the Winged Foot Club did in this championship. Minute details were given the utmost consideration, and the work of the press was made easier thereby. One little instance: all the golfers from one section were placed together, with their names on their lockers and with a sign on the various locker rooms indicating what section of the country was within. Special credit is due the following committee chairmen: Arthur Lynch, general chairman; Mark Stuart, vice-chairman; and John Barry, Lou Doyle, John B. Kennedy, Arthur Barlow, and Henry McAleenan.

* * *

In local golfing circles, the M. G. A.'s annual medalplay invitation tournament at Brae Burn Wednesday and Thursday will hold the spotlight. The association will also hold a two-day tourney Friday and Saturday at Woburn, while other events will include Bear Hill's open mixed foursome affair Wednesday, Kittansett's invitation four-ball tournament Friday through Sunday, and Wollaston's four-ball tournament for the Fallon Cup on the same three days.

* * *

Today the Newspapermen's Golf Association was holding its weekly tournament at Happy Valley, while the N. E. P. G. A. was conducting an amateur-pro affair at Winchester.

* * *

Ted Tabor of Dartmouth and Vesper scored a 72 to win the Longmeadow open over the week end. . . . Low gross at the South Shore Country Club's annual field day Saturday was taken by John Pyne with a 74. . . . Haverhill's annual M. G. A. open Saturday was won by Dick Griffin with his 74. . . . Dick Turner of Brockton earned a par 68 yesterday to take major honors in the annual Greater Boston public course field day at the D. W. Field course in Brockton. . . . At the Gilchrist Company Associates' tournament at Furnace Brook yesterday, Joseph Bruno shot a 99-59 win with both low gross and low net.

* * *

Tom Howe of Wellesley yesterday won the play-off for the N. E. P. G. A. assistant-pro title by defeating Vin O'Bey of Worcester. Howe shot a 75 to O'Bey's 84 at Fall River. Both had tied at 152 at the conclusion of the regulation 36 holes last month . . . Jesse Guilford of Boston and Ned Bodwell of Sanford, Maine, were defeated by Warren Tibbets of Manchester and Benny Bernard of Nashua in the final of the Manchester Country Club's four-ball best-ball invitation tournament yesterday . . . Eddie Bush of Norway, yesterday won the Maine open golf championship by defeating Joe Pino of Brigton Highlands in a play-off . . . Both tied at the end of 72 holes last week, and each had a 72 yesterday . . Another nine holes saw Bush carding a 33 to Pino's 36.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	13	5	3	.625
Salvo	20	10	8	.556
Errickson	32	11	11	.500
Posedel	34	12	17	.414
Sullivan	33	9	13	.409
Javery	26	2	3	.400
Strincevich	30	4	8	.333
Piechota	20	2	4	.333
Coffman	31	1	5	.167

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	16	6	2	.750
Wilson	37	9	5	.643
Grove	20	7	4	.636
Heving	37	10	7	.588
Dickman	34	8	6	.571
Hash	34	7	7	.500
Galehouse	24	6	6	.500
Bagby	34	9	15	.375
Ostermueller	28	4	9	.308
Fleming	8	0	1	.000

Nine Problems in Nine Lettermen at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Tad Wieman, who has built up Princeton's football fortunes from the bottom in the past two years and led the Tigers to the Big Three championship last fall, has nine separate problems in the nine lettermen left from 1939. There's another big one in developing reserves.

He has come up with a varsity that has fullbacks at guards and ends at tackles and fullback to offset the loss of nine of last year's first string and six other lettermen. It was a familiar but still a strange looking Tiger varsity that took the field for the first workout Saturday as a result of all these shifts.

Boss in 1938

A line coach for six years, Wieman became the boss in 1938 when Fritz Crisler left Princeton. His first season wasn't so good but last year he got the Tigers roaring. They won seven games, including crowning successes over Yale and Harvard, while losing only to Cornell. Now Tad has only to keep them on top of the heap to establish himself as one of the East's leading coaches.

"Our problem this year," Wieman explains, "was to get the nine lettermen we had into the lineup at the same time. We have done that by juggling some of their positions. Now we must develop reserves. If we can do that, and avoid injuries, we should have another good season."

New Assignments

Tad apparently feels pretty sure of the success of his juggling even though only three of the nine held down his old assignment when fall practice started.

He has converted fullbacks Tom Irwin of Germantown, Pa., and Bill Pettit of Princeton into guards and shifted Thacher Longstreth, 207-pound end from Haverford, Pa., to tackle. Paul Busse of Verona, N. J., a powerfully built reserve end, was switched to fullback and will bear watching as the Tigers' blocking back. Busse and Don Allen of Bloomfield, N. J., sophomore center, are the only probable starters who are not lettermen.

Both Ends Back

Capt. Howard Stanley of Cranford, N. J., and Jim Aubrey of Highland Park, Ill., both ends, continued to hold down their 1939 jobs. So did Dave Allerdice of Noblesville, Ind., quarterback and star passer. The others on Wieman's present first-string are Les Rice of Gloucester, Va., a tackle who, like Longstreth, towers more than six feet, and halfbacks Bob Peters of Kingsport, Tenn., and Bob Jackson of Whitman, Mass.

"We've got a really sound combine in those boys," Tad says. "Our running attack needs some smoothing out, but our passing should be brilliant and our kicking better than average."

Cornell is not on the Tigers' schedule this year, but the slate is stiff enough to lead Wieman to look upon it as "one that will mean our having to be primed for every game and not allow our pointing for any in particular."

Princeton opens with Vanderbilt Oct. 5 and follows with Navy, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale and Army.

Winner's Share

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Thomas Richardson, President of the Eastern Baseball League, announced last night that the gross gate of the first four games in the Governor's Cup play-off series between Binghamton and Hartford amounted to $9,534.20 of which the players on the two teams will receive $2,920.35.

Of the remainder each club receives $2,433.63; taxes took $881.30 and league dues $865.28.

The members of the winning team will divide $1,946.90 and the losing team $973.45. Binghamton leads in the four out of seven games series three games to one.

New Backfield Quartet To Start Major Indian Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 16—Dartmouth will start an entirely new backfield unit this fall in its major games, according to Head Coach Earl Blaik, and fronted by a veteran line that packs punch both on the offensive and defensive, the Indians combine a slightly more optimistic setting to that of a year ago at this time.

Headed by two sophomore runners of fine prospects in John Krol of Waltham, Mass., and Ray Wolf, Huntington, West Virginia, another sophomore blocking back, Maurice Dampier, St. Louis, Mo., and a former jayvee, Dale Bartholomew, Warren, Ohio, this first-string backfield is regarded right now as having a rightful place in the long and brilliant list of famous Dartmouth backs.

In fact, were it not for a difficult schedule starting with the second game of the season against reputedly strong Franklin and Marshall, this 1940 edition of Blaik's would probably rule "on paper" as promising as the 1936, or 1938 elevens, two of the outstanding teams in the seven-year history of Blaik.

This schedule, which has Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Sewanee, Princeton, Cornell and Brown following Franklin and Marshall on successive Saturdays, is increasingly difficult when it is discovered that after the first quartet of backfield candidates comes a long gap.

Then, too, there is still the question whether this new backfield can perform under fire.

Waltham Flash

Krol comes to the varsity with an experienced high and prep school record behind him. Playing for Waltham High School, he gained All-Scholastic honors around Greater Boston via his outstanding kicking and running. Andy Gustafson and Eddie Chamberlain, backfield coaches, are attempting to mold this 185-pound back into one of triple threat qualities in improving his passing.

Wolf is Blaik's other hopeful along the aerial route. Like Krol, he is a three-sport athlete, with his speed along track turns stamping this boy as an open field threat. Wolf has proven his speed afoot, and during the scrimmages the past week brought occasional smiles to his mentors with accurate passes on the run.

Blaik's search for a blocking back of the durability of Harry Gates a few years back might be found in the 200-pound converted center, Dampier. Although the Dartmouth head mentor admits it will take time for the sophomore to learn his new duties at the blocking back post, he expects Dampier will be ready to start in the major games.

Norton in Reserve

This puts Don Norton, the small but experienced No. 2 man, as a very capable reserve, should Dampier gain the starting position. This Norton is still being acclaimed by Hanoverites as the hardest blocker in the country for his size.

Bartholomew's rise from a jayvee sophomore last year to a starting position in the Stanford game, the finale of the season, is being emphasized in the daily drills here this fall. His spirit and hard work has spurred on the entire squad, which Blaik comments upon as being the "great improvement over a year ago. The boys this fall are playing for more than a letter; they are enjoying the game of football." And Bartholomew is the answer.

Though Krol and Wolf are gaining more headlines as sophomores, Bartholomew's performances in scrimmages might be the inside story of any Dartmouth success this fall. He runs hard, his legs driving until the whistle blows, and he is picking up the tutorial lessons his gridiron professors are giving out in the overtime sessions.

Arico Climaxes

For backfield reserves, only a few can be mentioned for real duty. Joe Arico, Belmont, Mass., midget back, will be used for climax performances. Jack Orr and Ray Hall are the only other experienced veterans, while Ed Kast is a fair sophomore prospect.

The frontier forces which Blaik must count heavily upon are summed up with great end strength, tackles sound, guards weak in reserves, and one outstanding center.

Bob Kreiger, converted from a back a year ago, and Johnny Kelley head six six-footers at the flanks. Bob O'Brien and Stu May are the veteran tackles, while Capt. Lou Young, Jr., Dan Dacey or John Guenther will have to take care of the guard situation. Charley Pearson, varsity basketball player, handles the pivot position capably.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Only games scheduled)

American League

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.

Tomorrow

American League

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Only games scheduled).

National League

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Tiller Talk

Marblehead's league leading yachting organizations, the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, officially closed the racing waters of Massachusetts Bay over the week end with Corinthian's finale coming on Saturday and the joint Chowder Race yesterday offered yachts along the North Shore coastline.

While Thisbe and Moose were acclaimed kings of this year's championship at the 'Head, a Marblehead crew, along with a Long Island Sound trio, were taking a back seat to the fresh water sailors of the Youngstown Yacht Club crew, N. Y. The Lake Ontorio chop put the salt water sailors astern of the fresh water yachtsmen in the three-race series the past two days.

Elmer "Bud" Doyle of Buffalo was Youngstown's skipper in the Eight Meters that found Marblehead with Hasket Derby, helmsman, finishing second, and Drake H. Sparkman captaining the Sound representatives to third and last berth in the series.

Two firsts and a second was the winning margin for Doyle, while the 'Head trio managed a first, second and third.

* * *

Charles Francis Adams' second with Thisbe Saturday more than assured him the championship for the Eight Meters at Marblehead for the season, while his headline running mate, John Lawrence and Moose, dropped to fourth, but the season was likewise completed for Lawrence.

Both Adams and Lawrence turned in some of the smartest sailing seen in these parts for many seasons. When the yachting buntings are unfurled this winter for fireside chatter, their records will be the outstanding topics in this season's re-tillering.

* * *

The winners of the season's championship:

International Eight-Meters — Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe. Thirty-Square Meter Class—John S Lawrence's Moose. International One-Designs—Frances Pitcher Colepland's Periwinkle. M-B Class Knockabouts—Francis Welch's Xanthia II; National 110 Class—G. Clark Shepard's Minx; Class T. 14-Footers—Robert E. Coulson's Crown Prince. Town Class—Edward Duggan's Muscha. Brutal Beasts—First division, Leora and John Marvin's Rip Tide; second division, Robert Scully's Pokey; third division, Francis A Seamons' Swifty, and fourth division, Ann Copeland's Wee Winkle.

* * *

The winners of the Corinthian Yacht Club series:

Eight Meters, Thisbe; 30-Square Meters, Moose; Internationals, Periwinkle; M-B Class Knockabouts, Francis H. Cummings' Sea Dog; 110 Class, Minx; Class T, Crown Prince. Town Class, Clinton McKim's Mons Meg; Brutal Beasts, first division, John Hooper's Bob White; second division, Pokey; third division, Swifty, and fourth division, Wee Winkle.

* * *

Richard D. Seamans' sloop Squid led the Class A porridge percolators, while Len F. Bidwell's Teazer was first in Class B in yesterday's Marblehead Chowder Race

Boston Batting

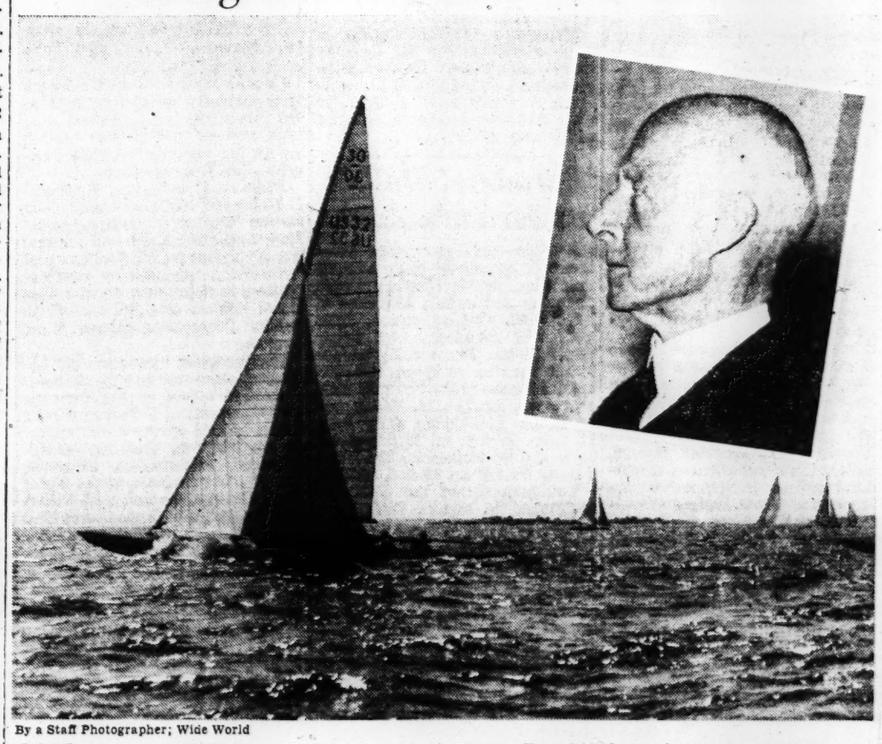
Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Cooney	105	363	115	.317
Rowell	121	451	141	.313
Moore	104	335	102	.287
Miller	140	533	151	.283
Ross	138	527	149	.283
West	128	485	127	.262
Sisti	116	440	111	.252
Hassett	120	453	107	.236
Broskie	5	9	2	.222
Glossop	80	220	47	.213
Berres	96	237	46	.194
Masi	63	139	27	.194
Wietelmann	28	21	4	.190
Andrews	19	32	6	.188
Wilborn	3	5	0	.000
Gremp	2	3	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	39	39	16	.410
Williams	131	505	171	.339
Finney	124	517	166	.321
Cramer	140	616	189	.370
Foxx	132	474	141	.298
Doerr	138	543	158	.291
Di Maggio	95	361	105	.291
Spence	46	66	19	.288
Cronin	139	510	143	.280
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	57	114	30	.263
Gelbert	44	142	36	.254
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	62	190	39	.205
Glenn	21	47	6	.128
Lupien	1	1	0	.000

Sailing Over Horizon With Honors



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

John Lawrence at the helm of Moose (above) and Charles Francis Adams (inset) were the two top tillermen of the now completed yachting season this summer, champions of the Thirty Square Meters and Eight Meters, respectively.

Bob Feller Lifts Indians Back Into First Place—Pro Football Attracts 81,021

Cleveland Now Full Game Ahead of Detroit Tigers

By the Associated Press

As quick as you can say Robert William Andrew Feller, the Cleveland Indians have ascended again to the American League's throne room.

After trailing along in second place since last Tuesday, the Indians took advantage of lapses on the part of their rivals yesterday and vaulted back on top, a full game in front of the Detroit Tigers.

Feller led the way to a double-decker decision over the Philadelphia Athletics with one of his best performances. He gave up only two hits, struck out seven and for the second time in his major league career allowed no walks, in scoring a 5-0 shutout. He retired the first 22 batters in order and looked like he might get another no-hitter until Dick Siebert singled in the eighth.

Victory No. 25

It was Feller's 25th win against nine losses. The Indians had some trouble in the nightcap when the A's got rough with Al Smith, but George Caster, after pitching no-hit ball for four frames, blew wide open and the Tribe triumphed 8-5 with four runs in the fifth and three more off Chubby Dean in the seventh.

At the same time, the Tigers were tamed 6-1 by Dutch Leonard of the Washington Senators, who gave only six hits and one run—a homer by Rudy York.

The onrushing Chicago White Sox won two and the slowing-up New York Yankees lost two, leaving this lineup:

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B	T P
Cleveland	81	59	.579		14
Detroit	80	60	.571	1	14
New York	77	62	.554	3½	15
Chicago	78	64	.549	4	12
Boston	74	67	.532	7½	13

The Yankees were the victims of this year's greatest upsetters, the St. Louis Browns, 10-5 and 2-1. Outhit in both games, the Browns played tight ball and made their hits count. In the second game a two-run homer by Joe Grace was all Elden Auker needed.

Yankee Slump

This ran New York's slump to five defeats in six games and put the champs in jeopardy of being passed by the speeding Chicago White Sox, who ran their winning streak to eight games and just about eliminated the Boston Red Sox with twin triumphs, 5-1 and 4-2.

Sunday was "Ted Lyons Day" for 39,000 Chicago fans and the veteran right-hander clamped down on the Red Sox with three-hit pitching. John Rigney allowed only five in the nightcap, which Joe Kuhel won for him with a two-run homer in the tenth.

In the National League, the Cincinnati Reds stretched their first place margin to nine games by conquering the Brooklyn Dodgers 13-3. The second game of a double-header ended in a 1-1 tie when darkness halted play after 11 innings and will be tried over today.

Walters Scores

Bucky Walters got his 20th victory in the opener, scattering five hits and getting a 16-hit offensive behind him. Paul Derringer was near the same 20-game goal in the second session when Joe Medwick singled the tying run across in the ninth. Catcher Ernie Lombardi of the Reds was injured slightly in the first game.

The Pittsburgh Pirates knocked the New York Giants into sixth place with a double victory 10-3 and 4-3, ending their own losing streak at five games and extending the Giants' skid to seven.

The St. Louis Cardinals held third place, however, defeating the Phillies 7-0 and 3-1. Fiddler Bill McGee allowed but three hits and Enos Slaughter hit a grand slam home run in the first game.

The Boston Bees and Chicago Cubs divided a double-header, Manny Salvo winning the first 7-3 with seven-hit pitching and Dizzy Dean coming back with a careful nine-hit job to take the second game 7-4.

Championship Finally His

Wide World

Ever since he took up the game of golf, Dick Chapman of Mamaroneck, N. Y., has aimed at winning the national amateur championship. Saturday, at Winged Foot Golf Club, that desire came true. Above, President Harold W. Pierce of the U. S. G. A. is awarding him possession of the trophy for one year, while at the right, W. B. "Duff" McCullough, the runner-up from Philadelphia, looks on.

Green Bay and Redskins Win; Other Games End in a Draw

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The irrepressible Green Bay Packers are off to a flying start toward their sixth National Professional Football League championship, opening their bid with the customary spectacular and lethal air attack.

The defending champions, beginning their home season yesterday before only 11,657 specators, rolled up 21 points in the first period and went on to win out, 27 to 20, over Davey O'Brien and the Philadelphia Eagles. The Washington Redskins got away to an equally successful start in the Eastern Division by whipping Jock Sutherland's Brooklyn eleven, 24 to 17.

Scoreless Draw

The Detroit Lions and Chicago Cardinals battled to a scoreless draw in a heavy rain storm at Buffalo and the New York Giants, 1939 champs of the Eastern Division, rallied to tie Pittsburgh, 10-10. The four games attracted a total of 81,021 customers.

At Green Bay, Don Hutson set up the first touchdown with a pass interception on the Eagles' 45. A play later Cecil Isbell dashed 39 yards around right end for the score and Hutson converted.

Shortly afterward Isbell climaxed a 71-yard march with a touchdown pass to Carl Mulleneaux and Hutson again kicked goal. The Packers scored again on Arnie Herber's short pass to Mulleneaux.

O'Brien led a rally and connected for three touchdown passes, but Green Bay reinforced its lead with two field goals by Clark Hinkle in the third period.

Overhead Attack

The Redskins likewise featured an overhead attack, with Sammy Baugh and Frank Filchock on the throwing end, delighting a crowd of 32,763 in Washington. Baugh tossed to Ed Justice for first score. This lead grew to 10-0 when Bo Russell booted a field goal. Filchock set up the second touchdown with a long pass to Bob McChesney and then scored himself from the six-yard line. Ace Parker led the Dodgers' 10-point rally in the third, but the Indians retaliated with the clinching score in the fourth, Filchock tossing an 11-yard pass to Jim Todd for six points.

Pittsburgh piled up 10 points on the Giants in the first quarter but couldn't hold the advantage. The Giants scored a touchdown in the third period and pulled up even in the fourth with a field goal.

The Cards and Detroit played in a terrific rain storm, and the game settled early into a punting duel. Floodlights were used and the field was so slippery that the Cards netted only 14 yards by land and air and the Lions only four yards.

The standings:

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Washington	1	0	0	24	17
New York	0	0	1	10	10
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	17	17
Philadelphia	0	1	0	20	27
Brooklyn	0	1	0	17	24

Western Division

Green Bay	1	0	0	27	20
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Cardinals	0	0	2	7	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago Bears	0	0	0	0	0

Sunday's Results

Green Bay 27, Philadelphia 20.
Washington 24, Brooklyn 17.
New York 10, Pittsburgh 10.
Chicago Cardinals 0, Detroit 0.

This Week's Schedule

Friday—Philadelphia at Cleveland (night).
Sunday—Chicago Bears at Green Bay; Pittsburgh at Detroit; New York at Washington.

Grid Fans Will Find Four Changes in New Rules Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Football fans won't have to puzzle their way through a host of changes in gridiron rules this fall. Their favorite game will bear much the same appearance as it did last season, with only four revisions in its code.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association rules committee, of which George F. Veenker, athletic director at Iowa State College, is a member, has made the following revisions for this season:

1. Penalties have been reduced on forward passes which touch ineligible receivers on or behind the line of scrimmage.
2. The rule on roughing a passer has been changed.
3. Five seconds have been cut from the time allowed for putting the ball into play.
4. Measurements and construction of football cleats have been specified.

* * *

Seeking to encourage the use of short forward passes behind the line of scrimmage, the national rules body reduced the penalty to loss of the down if a forward pass strikes an ineligible receiver behind the line of scrimage.

However, a trapped passer, attempting to save himself from being thrown for a loss will be subject to a stiffer penalty if he tosses the ball to an ineligible receiver. The penalty in that instance will be the loss of 15 yards and the down, as in the case of an intentionally grounded pass.

The latter penalty applies whether the ineligible receiver is behind or beyond the line of scrimmage.

* * *

Penalty for roughing a passer will be enforced from the spot of the previous down, this season. In the past, with a pass completed or intercepted, the penalty was enforced from the spot of the foul, which made it necessary for the offended squad to refuse in many cases.

The speed-up rule on putting the ball in play will reduce from 30 to 25 seconds the time allowed for signals and the center's snap.

The committee set the point diameter of conical cleats at three-eighths of an inch, reducing the measurement from one-half inch, and ruled that points must be parallel to cleat bases. No material was specified, although experimental cleats of rubber and impregnated canvas were noted with favor.

* * *

Two clarifications of rules will also apply this fall.

Officials will be put on guard to determine whether a free ball is intentionally or accidentally kicked. An intentional kick forfeits the ball to the opposing team, at the point of the violation.

Protection by the rule will be given a kicker only when it is "reasonably obvious" that he is going to punt, this season. The rule will apply especially to quick kicks made from short formations, on which defense linemen might rough the kicker.

Football Folder Sent to Alumni Of Penn State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 12—Penn State alumni, numbering more than 24,000, are receiving this week a four-page football folder along with eight ticket application blanks to order reserved seats for the 1940 gridiron contests.

The folder includes photos of 31 Nittany Lion gridders and Coach Bob Higgins; complete squad statistics; the 1940 schedule; an article on the season's outlook; and a list of the athletic achievements of Penn State's varsity teams in 1939-40.

The schedule:

October 5, Bucknell, at home (Dad's Day).
October 12, West Virginia, at home (Homecoming).
October 19, Lehigh, away.
October 26, Temple, away.
November 2, South Carolina, at home.
November 9, Syracuse, away.
November 16, N. Y. U., at home.
November 23, Pittsburgh, away.

English Soccer

LONDON, Sept. 16 (CP Cable)—A series of air raids disturbed English soccer games Saturday, but despite the danger thousands of fans turned out to cheer their respective teams up and down the country.

At least one Nazi bomb had a soccer ground for its target. A high explosive bomb damaged the terracing on the enclosure of an East London professional club but there was no report of casualties.

Civil defence requirements halted some matches. Where possible games interrupted by raids were resumed after the "all clear" signal was sounded. A number of clubs were forced to complete teams at the last moment with junior and other players.

Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea met in London with revised lineups, no fewer than 10 changes being made in the teams. The Spurs had Fceld, a 16-year-old youngster, at center-forward and won 3-2.

Although reduced to nine men through injuries, Manchester City smashed New Brighton 5-3 and Lincoln City walloped Sheffield United 9-2. In the London area Fulham blanked Arsenal 1-0 in a game that was interrupted four minutes by an air raid. Watford trimmed Aldershot 3-1 and Southend United defeated Clapton Orient 2-1.

Kansas City Wins Pennant

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Kansas City Blues pocketed their second successive pennant yesterday as the American Association closed its 39th season with the Columbus Red Birds, well down in second division in June, winding up in second place. Louisville, last year's "Little World Series" winner was fourth.

The preliminary Governor's Cup play-offs start Tuesday night, with Louisville at Columbus and Minneapolis at Kansas City.

Betty Jameson Wins

SEATTLE, Sept. 16 (AP)—Betty Jameson, San Antonio, won the women's western amateur golf championship Saturday in a par-blasting finish to defeat Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 6 and 5, in the scheduled 36-hole final.

15,000 Watch Aknusti Capture Open Polo Title

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—The same "brother act" that won the National open polo championship for Bostwick Field a year ago—Ebbie and Bobby Gerry—carried Aknusti to the 1940 title at the Meadow Brook Club yesterday.

Aknusti conquered a strong Great Neck team, sparked by Stewart Iglehart, 5-4 in the final match before 15,000 spectators.

This probably proves not only that Elbridge T. Gerry, chairman of the New York State Harness Racing Commission, is one of the best polo players around but that the old Aiken team of a decade ago was one of the most remarkable polo groups ever assembled. Ebbie Gerry was one of that team of youngsters and so was Iglehart, one of the world's two active ten-goal players.

Iglehart gave a defensive demonstration that almost won yesterday's game, but Aknusti had the better horses and the smooth-working Gerry combine that accounted for two goals and set up a couple more for Gerry Smith, who rapped in three.

The losers will get a chance for the consolation prize this week in the Monty Waterbury Cup tournament, high-goal handicap event which opened Saturday with Texas trouncing Westbury, 13-9. Texas was led by 10-goal Cecil Smith, who scored seven times, and had the useful services of Jimmy Mills, another former Old Aiken player.

Texas and Great Neck meet in a semifinal match Wednesday after Gulf Stream, Winston Guest's quartet, plays the Hurricanes today. The Hurricanes did not enter the open.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Cleveland	81	59	.579	
Detroit	80	60	.571	1
New York	77	62	.554	3½
Chicago	78	64	.549	4
Boston	74	67	.525	7½
Washington	60	80	.429	21
St. Louis	60	82	.423	22
Philadelphia	50	86	.368	29

Results Sept. 14

New York 16, Detroit 7.
Boston 6, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Washington 2.

Results Sept. 15

Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 10, New York 5.
St. Louis 2, New York 1.
Washington 6, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Boston 2 (10 inns.).

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	90	47	.657	
Brooklyn	83	58	.589	9
St. Louis	72	64	.529	17½
Chicago	68	73	.482	24
Pittsburgh	72	66	.522	18½
New York	66	72	.478	24½
Boston	59	82	.418	33
Philadelphia	45	93	.326	45½

Results Sept. 14

St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Results Sept. 15

Pittsburgh 10, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 13, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 1 (Tie, 11 inns.)
Boston 7, Chicago 3.
Chicago 7, Boston 4.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Final unofficial Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	112	66	.629
Los Angeles	102	75	.576
Oakland	94	84	.528
San Diego	92	85	.520
Sacramento	90	80	.506
Hollywood	84	94	.472
San Francisco	81	97	.455
Portland	56	122	.315

International League

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Final International League standings:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	96	61	.611
Newark	95	65	.594
Jersey City	81	78	.509
Baltimore	81	79	.506
Montreal	80	80	.500
Buffalo	76	83	.478
Syracuse	71	90	.441
Toronto	57	101	.361

Dick Chapman Takes Title Over Philadelphia Golfer

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 16—A better-than-average week-end golfer who happened to find himself in the final and a fellow who had set his heart on winning the championship met Saturday at Winged Foot Club here for the 44th United States amateur golf championship.

You could guess who won.

W. B. "Duff" McCullough, the Pennsylvania State champion of 1937 who finds little time for golf except on week ends, ran up against Dick Chapman of Mamaroneck, whose major ambition has been the U. S. amateur crown. Duff had a sound enough game but one which could not match the smashing, sub-par golf that Chapman produced on nearly every hole.

Chapman came to the championship this year certain of what his moves would be. A year ago he joined the Winged Foot Club and by the time the qualifying round arrived, he knew every ripple of the terrain. In consequence he won the medal, posting two under-par rounds of 70 and 69, and then proceeded to march with determined strides to the final. On the way he brushed past Neil White, Stephen Kovach, Maurice McCarthy, Johnny Burke, and Wilford Wehrle by impressive margins.

Unheralded

McCullough, who came to the tournament unheralded, had a more difficult path to follow. In turn he had to face Henry Pabian, Gus Moreland, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Fischer, and Ray Billows, any one of whom it was thought would take the Philadelphian.

Feelings were mixed as McCullough and Chapman entered the final. On the one hand were Duff's victories over tough former champions, and on the other was Chapman's week-long stretch of top-caliber golf.

The first three holes of the final found Duff two strokes under par and two holes up on Chapman. Chapman evened the match at the fifth with a birdie and a par, but allowed Duff to take the lead again at the seventh when he three putted.

That was the last time Duff led. Dick ended the first nine with a birdie to go one up, went to lunch three up, and after the rest period took eight of the next nine holes to win 11 and 9—the largest margin of victory since the first match in 1895.

Eight Under Par

It may be argued that Chapman is not the best amateur in the country today, but he was certainly the best amateur at Winged Foot. For the 157 holes he played he was eight strokes under par, counting conceded putts of course. As for Duff, although he had not expected to reach the final he played as well as he could. At important times his putts would not drop, but not once did he complain or go into an act. And when he finished the match by fluffing an explosion shot and then by hitting the ball 50 yards from the green, he ran to concede the match.

There have been better battles in the final and more excitement for the spectators. But the business-like tactics of Chapman, combined with the gentlemanly conduct of McCullough, will be hard to exceed.

Wood, Ferguson Speed Kings

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP)—Two new world records were recorded and defending champions were stripped of the respective titles as competitive racing in the national outboard championships concluded here on Lake Quinsigamond yesterday. Speed trails over a mile straightaway course wind up the regatta today.

Gar Wood, Jr., Algonac, Mich., and Frank Vincent of Tulsa, Okla., were the latest record breakers. Wood, who won two events yesterday, set a new world record of 44.709 M. P. H. as he dethroned Clinton Ferguson of Waban, Mass., of his Class A amateur title. Ferguson held the old record of 44.544 M. P. H. Wood also captured the Class C amateur event, unseating Jack Henckles of Fort Worth, Texas, who capsized just before the race.

Wood lost his C amateur crown later to Ferguson after a pair of gripping final heats.

Vincent established a new standard of 51.695 in taking the Class B professional title. Paul S. Wearly held the old record of 51.428.

Wearly, who won the Class A professional title Saturday, added the Class C professional crown with a pair of straight heat victories.

White Sox Rookies

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Three players from the Oklahoma City club of the Texas League have reported to the Chicago White Sox. Don Kolloway, second baseman, and Pitcher Orvan Grove were recalled by the Sox and Outfielder Dave Short was purchased outright.

American Association

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—Final official standings of the American Association follow:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	95	57	.625
Columbus	90	60	.600
Minneapolis	86	59	.593
Louisville	75	75	.500
St. Paul	69	79	.466
Indianapolis	62	84	.425
Toledo	59	90	.396
Milwaukee	58	90	.392

Canadiens Oct. 8

MONTREAL (CP) — Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League will start training at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 8, Tommy Gorman announced on his return from the N. H. L. semi-annual meeting in New York.

Coach Dick Irvin is due here Oct. 1. Those training at St. Hyacinthe will include 15 amateurs getting tryouts with Canadiens.

Cincinnati Tickets

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16 (AP) — The Cincinnati Baseball Club notified fans today they could send along the cash for World Series tickets and that the money would be returned if the Reds failed to win the National League pennant.

The tickets will be sold in strips, for Games No. 1, 2, and 6—and the limit is two to a customer. The strips are $16.95 each.

Signs Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—Spencer Manrodt, former Brown guard, has signed a contract with the New York football Yankees of the newly-formed American Pro Football League.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Ray Billows beat Don Schumacher, 6 and 5, and Marvin (Bud) Ward defeated Art Doering, 2 and 1, in National amateur golf semifinals.

United States And Nicaragua Win in Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Behind the six-hit pitching of Cliff McLanahan of Atlanta, the United States defeated Hawaii, 2 to 0, yesterday in the American's first appearance in the World Series of amateur baseball before a crowd of 10,000 at Tropical Stadium. In the second game yesterday Nicaragua defeated Venezuela, 5-0.

A single and a base on balls off the first Hawaiian pitcher, H. North, gave the United States its first run in the opening inning. The Americans scored again in the second on another walk, a stolen base, an error and a single. After that A. Nalia, a right-hander, gave up only four hits.

Chino Melendez, star Nicaraguan right-hander, blanked the Venezuelans with four singles while Jonathan Robinson, right fielder, clouted a home run for the winners.

The series will continue Tuesday with the United States playing Cuba and Mexico meeting Venezuela.

Inning scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
United States	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

McLanahan and Krywicki; North, Nalia and Moniz.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nicaragua	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Melendez and Miranda; Arevalo, Hernandez and Vento.

Siftings

In Dean McAdams the University of Washington has one of the best punters in college football circles this fall. . . . Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute's world's record hurdler, plans to be a track coach after graduating. . . . Maj. Elmer Hall, coach of the San Diego Marines football team, formerly played on the University of Oregon varsity.

* * *

Alabama Polytechnic Institute had its first varsity football team in 1892. It was coached by Dr. George Petrie who is now head of Auburn's history department and dean of the graduate school.

* * *

Lou Little is serving his eleventh season as head football coach at Columbia. . . . Two of the most promising sophomores on the New York University eleven come from New Haven, Conn., the home city of their head coach, Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, former Yale star and head coach.

* * *

With United States athletes bettering Olympic records in all but four events, it certainly was too bad that they did not get a chance to try for Olympic honors this year. . . . Detroit and Philadelphia played the first doubleheader 54 years ago. Detroit was in the National League then. . . . Pittsburgh has not defeated Cincinnati at Crosley Field since the opening game of the 1939 season. This must be some kind of a record.

* * *

Coach Schubert Dyche of the Montana State College football team has lost 10 of his candidates who have been called out by the National Guard mobilization. . . . Oklahoma A. & M. College has 18 lettermen back for its varsity eleven. That college started intercollegiate football in 1899 and has played it ever since except in 1900. . . . Iowa varsity football teams have an all-time record of 208 victories, 18 ties and 154 defeats. They have scored 5,107 points against 4,003 for their opponents.

* * *

Michigan believes it holds a record for forward pass defense as for a period of 25 years no opposing team has intercepted a forward pass to score a touchdown on the play.

McNeill Heads General Upheaval in Rankings

Putting the tennis meat into the review grinder, the re-hash results of this summer's net panorama disclose not only a new men's champion and a now firmly entrenched women's titlist, but pronounce a general upheaval in the ranking lists of especially the men's field.

Don McNeill, the 23-year-old intercollegiate king, succeeded Bobby Riggs for the singles throne via the five-set route of downing the former champion, while Alice Marble stretched her successive tournament triumphs to 27 without defeat in capturing her fourth National singles championship.

To the Forest Hills titlist in both the men's and women's naturally goes the No. 1 ranking. This, then, puts McNeill into the top spot, with Riggs undoubtedly in the runner-up or No. 2 ranking.

From that point on, the rankings will be difficult to decide upon. The women's section may be likewise classified as to the top two, with Miss Marble assured of her spot, and Helen Jacobs, who lost in the finals to the present Queen, No. 2.

Kramer's Place

Jack Kramer, 19-year-old youngster from Montebello, Calif., who paired with Ted Schroeder to win the National doubles title, will probably be the subject of most discussion. Unseeded in the nationals, and unranked this year, Kramer pulled upsets out of his racket from his first match with Gil Hunt, Washington, D. C., until he was defeated in the semifinals by McNeill, the champion.

True, Kramer developed overnight, while his former doubles partner, Welby Van Horn, whose play at the nationals a year ago was sensational, slipped beyond recognition this summer. Van Horn blasted his way to the finals a year ago, and received fourth ranking for his efforts, which really only included that one tournament for sheer brilliance.

On the basis of past rankings, then, Kramer might even be ranked third, in place of Frank Parker, whom Jack defeated in the quarter-final round. But then there is Joe Hunt.

The Annapolis lad, stocky-framed and hard-hitting, will bear considerable thought, too. In his short tournament season, necessitated by Annapolis requirements, Hunt had a highly successful season, and climaxed it by reaching the semifinal round of the nationals, where he lost to Riggs.

Another newcomer to the coveted first ten positions will be Schroeder, who reached the quarter-final round, and numbers many fine victories this summer, including, of course, co-authorship of the National doubles script.

Van Horn Out

What players will be dropped out of the first 10 is a hard question to answer. Certainly Van Horn will lose his No. 4 post, and will probably come close to missing the first 10. Gardnar Mulloy's upset at the hands of Hal Surface is quite liable to cost the Coral Gables, Fla., player his eighth position, and might possibly ease his victor into the ten spot.

Gil Hunt, ranked ninth, was knocked out of the first round of the nationals by Kramer, and it is usually in this tournament that Hunt gains his ranking. He might drop out.

In the women's division, the play of Pauline Betz has been the sole genuine improvement of the year. The Beverly Hills young lady, eighth this season, should jump to No. 3, while minor juggling of Sarah Palfrey, Virginia Wolfenden, Helen Bernhard and others occurs.

Acipco Team Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Birmingham Acipco team slammed out 18 hits yesterday to defeat Pittsburgh 10 to 2 and win the World's Series of the National Amateur Baseball Federation.

Acipco's victory yesterday was its eighth in succession in tournament play, and followed a 5-0 defeat by Dayton, Ohio, in the first round.

Jimmy Thomas, the tall right-hander who was the loser against Dayton, held Pittsburgh to eight hits yesterday and shut them out except in the fourth inning, when Hilker's triple and singles by J. Barlow and Bender produced two runs.

The two clubs, as the tournament finalists, were playing a two-out-of-three series, but Acipco took the first game Saturday, 7 to 2.

The victory was the first for any southern team in NABF annals. Birmingham teams lost in the finals in 1934 and 1939.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	4
Birmingham	0	0	4	0	1	2	0	3	x	10	18	0

Rimmel and Kern; J. Thomas and Walker.

American Pro Football

Results Sept. 15

At Paterson, N. J.: Paterson 20, Providence 19.
At Milwaukee: Milwaukee Chiefs 14, Columbus Bullies 2.
At Newark, N. J.: Wilmington 24, Newark 6.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 15

International League

Baltimore 6-9, Jersey City 4-0.
Syracuse 6-0, Newark 5-2.
Montreal 3-2, Toronto 2-0.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 1 (second rain).
Regular season ended.

American Association

Louisville 13-1, Toledo 2-4.
Indianapolis 2-3, Columbus 1-4.
St. Paul 4-0, Milwaukee 3-2 (first 11 innings).
Kansas City 12-6, Minneapolis 9-8 (second 7 inning tie).
Regular season ended.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 8-0, Portland 5-8.
Sacramento 7-6, Hollywood 3-5.
Los Angeles 11-4, Oakland 3-2.
San Diego 4-2, Seattle 3-1.
Regular season ended.

Texas League Final Play-off

Houston 2, Beaumont 1.

Southern Association Play-off

Memphis 10, Atlanta 7.

Eastern League Final Play-off

Binghamton 12, Hartford 8.

Where To Dine

BOSTON

Opposite the Christian Science Publishing House
FINE FOODS
from a snack to a meal
at Prices You Like to Pay
Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Theater Prospects for Boston—Loan Exhibits at the Museum

Wynn Show Holds Stage Alone; Next Opening Date, Sept. 26

Ed Wynn's show, "Boys and Girls Together," seems to be rapidly rounding into shape. The running time now is reported condensed sufficiently so that the final curtain falls at about 11:30. Informal bulletins from succeeding audiences indicate that Mr. Wynn still is ad libbing freely.

This will be the third and final week of the engagement in Boston. The show is scheduled to open in Philadelphia a week from tonight and to reach the Broadhurst Theater in New York on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

This week the Shubert will be the only legitimate theater open in Boston, for "Johnny Belinda" departed from the Wilbur after the Saturday night performance to open Wednesday night at the Belasco in New York.

Indications now are that all of the theaters in town will be dark during the first part of next week. The next opening listed is at the Plymouth Theater, where "George Washington Slept Here" is to arrive on Thursday, Sept. 26. On Saturday, Sept. 28, "Boyd's Shop" opens the Copley, and on the following Monday, Sept. 30, "Life with Father" comes to the Repertory.

★ ★ ★

Kaufman-Hart Preparations

George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new play, "George Washington Slept Here," is beginning its final week of rehearsals today at the Lyceum Theater in New York. Before coming to Boston the company will give a single performance at the Bushnell Memorial Theater in Hartford and will stop for a three days' engagement, beginning Sept. 23, at the Shubert Theater in New Haven.

The production is being directed by Mr. Kaufman, and the cast is headed by Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon, and Berton Churchill, all of whom have been in Hollywood for the past few years. The supporting cast includes Ruth Weston, Percy Kilbride, Mabel Taliaferro, Kendall Clark, Paula Trueman, Peggy French, George Baxter, Raymond Roe, Marian Edwards, Grace Valentine, Edward Elliott, Toni Sorel, and David Orrick. The engagement in Boston is for nine days, at the conclusion of which the play goes to New York to open at the Lyceum on Oct. 7.

★ ★ ★

'Little Joe'

Boston is scheduled to see the opening of a new negro musical fantasy, "Little Joe," according to information in New York. The piece, by Lynn Root, Vernon Duke, and John Latouche is expected to come to the Colonial Theater early in October. The principal players are Ethel Waters, Todd Duncan, and Rex Ingram. The production will be directed by Al Lewis, and the choregraphy by George Balanchine. From Boston the company will go directly to New York.

★ ★ ★

Cast for 'Boyd's Shop'

In addition to Whitford Kane, Hiram Sherman, and Helen Trenholme, who have been announced previously to head the cast for "Boyd's Shop," the players will include William Post, Jr., Grace Mills, Eda Heinemann, Walter Kelly, Estelle Reilley, Bernice Vert, Esther Mitchell, Trueman Smith, and J. P. Wilson.

★ ★ ★

'Life With Father'

The box office opens today at the Civic Repertory Theater for the engagement of "Life With Father." This is a fortnight in advance of the first performance. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern head the Boston company as Mother and Father Day. Among the other players are Charles Hanson Towne, Richard Ney, Toni Favor, and Richard Noyes.

★ ★ ★

Musical Show in Prospect

According to the New York Times, a musical show from "Tonight or Never" may be seen in Boston during the course of a try-out tour that would open in New Haven and continue to Philadelphia before reaching New York. The production, it seems, is planned by J. J. Shubert. Adele Dixon is expected to head the cast. The play, by Lili Hatvany, was given in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, early in the summer.

Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr

In "Comrade X," film in preparation at the M-G-M Studios

Many Items Continuing On Display

By Dorothy Adlow

There may still be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a great many items lent by local collectors for the summer.

Among the loans is the handsome "Street Singer" by Edward Manet in which a lady carrying a guitar is portrayed with the free, full brush of that French master. Manet did not conceal his devotion to Goya and Velazquez, and it is worth the effort to compare this full-length portrait with canvases by the Spaniards in our collection. Manet painted the face in full light with a mask-like pallor; his palette favored the neutrals, which in his hand became tonally rich.

There is a beautiful "Woman in Profile With Vase of Flowers" by the French fantast, Odilon Redon. Looking closely at this brightly colored composition we may note how the artist depended for surface charm on the texture of the linen canvas, the coarse warp and weft threads holding the pigment with greater or less tenacity. Redon was a painter of the dream world; he did not describe, he alluded to, hinted vaguely, but hauntingly at the mood that compelled him.

A "Marine" by Gustave Courbet increases our admiration for that Frenchman, forbear of our realists today. Courbet was despised by his bourgeois compatriots. He was as decisive with his brush as he was with his tongue. The little view of sheer cliffs scalloped at the base by foaming little breakers is charming, well worth study by young marine painters. Eugène Delacroix is greatly prized in America. Even small canvases such as "Death of Marcus Aurelius," lent by Mrs. John Briggs Potter, reveal his dynamic way of painting pliant forms with warm lucent colors.

Other loans are the Romney "Anne, Lady de la Pole" from the collection of Alvan T. Fuller; Rembrandt's "Elizabeth van Rijn," owned by Robert Treat Paine, 2d, and several pictures by post-Impressionists, including Georges Rouault and Pablo Picasso.

The recent accessions gallery exhibits the latest purchases of the Museum. There is among them a delightful still-life, "White Roses," by the Frenchman, Fantin-Latour. A genre scene by Eastman Johnson familiarizes us further with an early American painter who has been rescued from obscurity in recent years. Exhibited also are recently acquired pictures by two local artists, Polly Thayer and Edna Hibel.

★ ★ ★

Guild of Boston Artists

A general exhibition of works by members initiates the new season at the Guild of Boston Artists. Many of the canvases have been shown before.

The subjects divide between personal portraiture, landscape, still-life, and fantasy. Guild members vary in their methods, some using a large, broad, summary stroke of the brush, others operating in a meticulous way. One group seems inspired by Impressionism of the Manet brand, the other by the fastidious handiwork of Ingres, French classicist.

William Paxton belongs to the latter group. A portrait hangs at the Guild showing his patient discipline, his desire to hold forth with clarity and thoroughness There are no accidentals, no casual indications in a Paxton picture, and no attempt is made to convey the idea of change or transitoriness. Some of his fellow exhibitors favor the looser method, perhaps, because it enhances the liveliness and naturalism of the characterization.

Ernest L. Major's portrait of a Chinese girl shows the interest in the Oriental which is prevalent among artists of this group. The Guild painters record honestly what they see—the outward image, its shape, color, patine. Pictures of pictures, pictorial records, and documents—the effort has merit and requires handicraft, but it lacks a quality of imagination, a creative force that endows works of art with vitality.

The landscapes show more independence of outlook. When Guild members go outdoors they accept a certain challenge; they become expressive and poetic. Marian P. Sloane and Aldro Hibbard have a personal way of speaking, while William Kaula invariably sheds upon his scenery a sweetness and calm which are soothing. Among other exhibitors in the large gallery are Arthur Speare, Harry Sutton, Gertrude Fiske, John P. Benson, Mary Brewster Hazelton, Bernard Keyes, Charles Curtis Allen. Water colors and sculptures are exhibited in the front gallery. Outstanding are aquarelles by Nelly Littlehale Murphy, Margaret Patterson, and Elizabeth Huntington.

Marian Anderson

Who will sing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3.

News of the Screen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Murray Silverstone, chief of worldwide operations for United Artists, arrived in New York Friday. Traveling from Los Angeles to New York is more or less routine for Mr. Silverstone. What adds interest to this visit is that Mr. Silverstone has just been talking over with Charlie Chaplin plans for the release of "The Great Dictator." He has also spoken to Alexander Korda about the showing of the Technicolor "The Thief of Bagdad."

★ ★ ★

Alfred Hitchcock, whose "Foreign Correspondent" is currently chilling U. S. movie patrons, has just put a new picture before the cameras. Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery are playing the title roles of "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Gene Raymond appears in a featured role.

★ ★ ★

Columbia's Ben Hecht production, "Angels Over Broadway," is scheduled for nationwide release on Sept. 27. Mr. Hecht produced, directed, and wrote the screen play. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., has the starring role and also acted as associate producer. Rita Hayworth and Thomas Mitchell are the principal supporting players. "Angels Over Broadway" is about the regeneration of four persons.

★ ★ ★

George Murphy, one of the best of the screen's dancers, has been borrowed from M-G-M for the top role in Harold Lloyd's first RKO Radio production, "Three Girls and a Gob." Lucille Ball will have the feminine lead opposite Mr. Murphy.

★ ★ ★

Artie Shaw and his band have begun work before Paramount cameras in the Fred Astaire-Paulette Goddard picture, "Second Chorus." Other orchestra leaders signed to appear with their bands for Paramount include Tommy Dorsey, Andre Kostelanetz, Orrin Tucker, John Scott Trotter, and Victor Young.

★ ★ ★

Clifford Odets arrived in Hollywood last week to begin turning his play, "Night Music," into a film. "Night Music" will follow "Flotsam" on the production schedule of David L. Loew and Albert Lewin.

★ ★ ★

Marsha Hunt, the "ugly duckling" member of the Bennett family in "Pride and Prejudice," has been added to the cast of "Flight Command," Robert Taylor's new starring vehicle about naval aviation. Miss Hunt joins Walter Pidgeon, Ruth Hussey, Paul Kelly, and John Shelton in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Melville Cooper, English character comedian, is to play a featured role in a new film which Columbia is temporarily calling "Passage West." It concerns some Americans escaping from Europe after the outbreak of war. Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett have been assigned to the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

Betty Field, John Wayne, Harry Carey, James Barton, Beulah Bondi, Marjorie Main, John Qualen, Billy Gilbert, and nearly a hundred others—supporting players and technicians—are on location for several weeks at Big Bear Lake, Calif., making scenes for "Shepherd of the Hills." The Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's novel is being filmed under the direction of Henry Hathaway.

★ ★ ★

"The Howards of Virginia," Columbia's semi-historical spectacle, will be nationally released on Sept. 19. The film was produced and directed by Frank Lloyd, and stars Gary Cooper and Martha Scott. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Alan Marshal, and Richard Carlson are featured in supporting roles. The film is based on Elizabeth Page's novel, "The Tree of Liberty" and was prepared for screening by Sidney Buchman.

★ ★ ★

The importers of "Harvest," the noted Marcel Pagnol production from France, announce as their first foreign offering of the 1940-41 season, "Heritage." Produced and directed by Marcel Gras, once associate-director with M. Pagnol, "Heritage" is a story with a Spanish background. Juanita Montenegro, Hubert Prelier, Vital Georges Mauloy, and Marcel Delaitre are in the cast. "Spanish Love," the stage original of "Heritage" ran for 300 performances at the Maxine Elliott Theater in 1920.

★ ★ ★

"Gone With the Wind" had its Brazilian premiere at the Metro Theater, Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, according to advices from M-G-M. The event is under the patronage of Senora Vargas, wife of Brazil's president, for the benefit of a children's charity. Domestic note: "GWTW" is concluding its thirty-ninth week at the Astor. The sign over the theater has just had a new coat of paint.

★ ★ ★

Alexander Korda has set Sept. 16 as the starting date for his new film about Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, in which Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Sara Allgood, and Alexander Korda have already been cast.

★ ★ ★

Robert Young and not Don Ameche will play the leading male role in "Western Union" so that Mr. Ameche may go to work immediately in "Rings on Her Fingers."

★ ★ ★

Upon his return from a South American vacation, Anatole Litvak will direct Edward G. Robinson in Jack London's story, "The Sea Wolf." Mr. Robinson's current film, "A Dispatch From Reuters," follows "No Time for Comedy" into the Strand Theater.

'Baker's Wife' Wednesday; 'Brigham Young' at Met.

"The Baker's Wife," French film now in its thirty-third week in New York, is announced for the Fine Arts Theater, beginning Wednesday. The showing will mark the New England premiere of the picture. Raimu, the comedian, heads the cast, and John Erskine has provided English titles for the French dialogue.

"Brigham Young, Frontiersman" is scheduled to open Thursday at the Metropolitan. Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Dean Jagger, and Mary Astor head the cast.

Subscriptions Being Taken For Berkshire Festival

Subscriptions are now being received for the 1941 Berkshire Symphonic Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Stockbridge, Mass. For each of the three series of three concerts, 1,800 subscriptions will be accepted.

The membership list for the festival has already been filled, a total of 4,500 members having been enrolled seven weeks before the deadline of Nov. 1. More than 100 boxes have been taken.

There will of course be seats still available in the Shed and on its surrounding lawns.

Bostonians Represented

Articles by several Boston lecturers, interpreters, and speech teachers are included in a new group of essays, "Studies in the Art of Interpretation" edited by Gertrude E. Johnson, University of Wisconsin professor, and published by D. Appleton—Century Co.

Among the authors are Agnes Knox Black, Ethel Bailey Du-Buron, and the late Walter Bradley Tripp, members of the faculty of Emerson College. Four other articles are reprinted from the Emerson (College) Quarterly.

New 'Green Book' Out

A new edition of the Handy Green Book, its eighth issue in four years, has been published in New York. As usual, the directory provides a pocket guide to the theatrical industry in New York, listing producers, booking offices, press representatives, drama critics, drama editors, film critics and editors on the papers in New York and key cities of the country, railroad representatives, film producers, play publishers, play agents, and various other information of interest to workers in the theater.

Montemezzi to Conduct

Italo Montemezzi will conduct his opera, "The Love of Three Kings," as guest of the Chicago Opera Company this season. It will be recalled that the composer attended a performance of the opera at the Boston Opera House, on Feb. 5, 1925, by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, with Mary Garden as Fiora, and Giorgia Polacco conducting.

Twelve Italian, five German, and four French operas will be given during the season, which opens on Nov. 2 with "Aïda." The Italian operas will include "Rigoletto," "Travatore," "Traviata," "Otello," 'Falstaff," "The Love of Three Kings," "Jewels of the Madonna," "Madam Butterfly," "Cavalleria Rusticana," Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Pagliacci."

German operas will be "Der Rosenkavalier," "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Walküre," "Don Giovanni," and "Hansel and Gretel" (the last to be given in English). The French school will be represented by "Manon," "Carmen," and probably "Lakmé," as well as "L'Heure Espagnole," which will also be given in English.

Of the artists engaged for the 1940 season, the sopranos are Margit Bokor, Annette Burford, Naomi Cook, Janet Fairbank, Enya Gonzalez, Florence Kirk, Dorothy Kirsten, Zinka Milanov, and Jarmila Novotna. Mezzo-sopranos include Suzanne Sten, Risé Stevens, Lydia Summers, and Elsa Zebranska.

Richard Crooks and Jan Peerce are tenors whose voices will be heard for the first time in Chicago Opera this season. Among the baritones and bassos who have never before appeared on the Chicago operatic stage are Fred Destal, Mack Harrell, John Lawler, and Alexander Sved.

Besides Mr. Montemezzi, other conductors will be Maurice Abravanel of the Metropolitan, Paul Breisach, Edwin McArthur, Artur Rodzinski, and Thomas P. Martin.

Stage News

New York

"It Happens on Ice," the Sonja Henie-Arthur Wirtz skating carnival formerly known as "Hot Ice," is costing Miss Henie and Mr. Wirtz in the neighborhood of $225,000 to produce, according to Variety. Installing ice-making machinery in the Center Theater, where the spectacle is announced to open on Oct. 9, will require an expenditure of $50,000. The Center is also being remodelled. Item: $25,000. Variety adds that the costumes will represent $60,000, the biggest single item on the bill. Norman Bel Geddes is already reported to have made 500 individual costume sketches. He is also designing the scenery. Joe Cook, the star of the production, is the only non-skater in the company. There will be specialty skaters plus a chorus of 60.

★ ★ ★

A schedule of three performances a week for three weeks has been set for "On Strivers Row," the first production of the American Negro Theater, which opened Sept. 11, at the Library Theater, 103 West 135th Street. Willis Knighton, who was with the Chapel Theater at Great Neck last summer designed the scenery. Abram Hall, author of the play, directed.

On Manhattan Stages

New York

The sole Broadway opening of the week occurs on Wednesday, when Harry Wagstaff Gribble brings "Johnny Belinda," by Elmer Harris, to the Belasco Theater.

★ ★ ★

"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan, begins a week of performances at the Maplewood Theater, Maplewood, N. J., this evening, with Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon in their original roles. A week from tonight, the play which won both the Critics' Circle and Pulitzer prizes last season, will be presented at the Guild Theater for two weeks prior to going on tour. Edward Andrews, Tom Tully, Leo Chalzel, Fred Kelly, Arthur Hunnicutt, Celeste Holm, and William Bendix are among the supporting players. Gene Kelly arranged the dances.

★ ★ ★

"New Pins and Needles," the I. L. G. W. U. revue, begins its second week in Philadelphia, at the Forrest Theater, tonight. The show began a contemplated 40-week tour last Monday. "New Pins and Needles" has two new numbers: "The Pluto Boys," by Harold J. Rome, and "One Plus One Equals One," by Joseph Schrank. The only number in the present touring version that the road has already seen is "Sunday in the Park." Washington, Baltimore, Hartford, New Haven, and Boston are early ports of call in an itinerary which Labor Stage expects will continue through next June.

★ ★ ★

Mayor La Guardia and 100 other U. S. mayors will help celebrate the beginning of the third year of "Hellzapoppin," on Thursday, Sept. 19. The third year doesn't actually begin until the twenty-third. Incidentally, the municipal executives will be in New York for the U. S. Conference of Mayors.

★ ★ ★

Ibsen's "The Master Builder" will be revived at the Davenport Free Theater, 138 East 27th Street, beginning on Thursday evening. Rose Murray, Anne Thomas, Louise Paul, Beatrice Belis, and Butler Davenport are the players. Performances are scheduled for every night excepting Monday.

★ ★ ★

"Troublemaker-Doublemaker," a fantasy by Iris Beerbohm Tree, daughter of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, is to be included in the repertory of the Chekhov Theater Studio, now on tour. "The Mother," adapted from the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale by Hurd Hatfield, will also be included in the repertoire. . . Sam Leve is doing sets for Joseph S. Daltry's Lyric Opera Company Gilbert and Sullivan productions, coming to the Forty-fourth Street Theater, on Sept. 30.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE · VIRGINIA BRUCE
HIRED WIFE
2nd FEATURE
MEN AGAINST THE SKY
RICHARD DIX · WENDY BARRIE · EDMUND LOWE
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Big Show Sensation!
CLARK GABLE • SPENCER TRACY
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • HEDY LAMARR
in "BOOM TOWN"
Also "The Lady in Question"

BOSTON (STAGE)

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE BEG. MON. SEPT. 30
264 HUNTINGTON AVENUE—PHONE COM. 4420
OSCAR SERLIN presents CLARENCE DAY'S
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1 to $2.50 Mat. Wed., Sat., $1 to $2. Plus Tax

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BOYS & GIRLS TOGETHER
THE JANE DAVE
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NIGHTS: $1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75-$3.30
MATS.: $.55-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE · VIRGINIA BRUCE
"HIRED WIFE"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable

Musical Revue

Shubert— "Boys and Girl Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Sept. 21.)

Films in Boston

Fenway— "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 12:55, 3:55, 7:25, 10:20. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 2:30, 6:10, 9:00.

Fine Arts— "They Were Five," featuring Jean Gabin. 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time," "Gateway to Panama." 1:25, 3:25, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial— "Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "Information Please," 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore— "The Mortal Storm," Margaret Sullavan-J. Stewart. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "On Their Own," 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan— "The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler, 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern— "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum — "Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:15, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount— "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO Boston— "Boys From Syracuse," Joe Penner-Martha Raye. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. "Vengeance of the Deep." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50.

State— "Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater— John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade"; Donald Duck Fishing in Hawaii, Hollywood's Best Juveniles, Pete Smith, Three Stooges, latest war news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay— "Rhythm on the River," starring Bing Crosby. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50 8:10.

Telepix— "Young America Flies," "Sights of London," "Betty Hutton—Jitterbug No. 1," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," "Dustbowl Emigrants," Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont— "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux— "The Mummy's Hand," with Peggy Moran and Dick Foran. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30 7:20, 10:10. "The Leather Pushers," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Uptown— "Queen of Destiny," with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Captain is a Lady," Billie Burke-C. Coburn. "A Chump at Oxford." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "They Drive by Night," G. Raft-Ann Sheridan. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland-J. Lynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford-F. March. "Golden Gloves. 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Waterloo Bridge," Vivien Leigh-R. Taylor. "Isle of Destiny." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Doctor Takes a Wife," Ray Milland-Loretta Young. "Zanzibar," Lola Lane. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Maryland," Walter Brennan-John Payne. 1:40 and 7:50. "New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy. 3:20 and 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "New Moon," with Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "The Girl in Room 313," Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:05, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Stage Coach War." Continuous, 1:00 to 11.
Harvard: "All This and Heaven Too." Bette Davis-C. Boyer. "King of Lumber Jacks." 2 and 8.
University: "They Drive by Night." Anne Sheridan. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane-W. Morris. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott-Brian Donlevy. "Women in War," E. Janis. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "They Drive by Night." 3:32, 9:32. "Maryland." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Boys from Syracuse," Joe Penner. "Island of Doomed Men." 2, 7, 10.
Franklin Park: "They Drive by Night." 3:30, 9:30. "Maryland." 1:55 and 8:10.
Strand: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." 3:16, 6:33, 9:31. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:55, 5:12, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis-C. Boyer. "Pop Always Pays." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Edison the Man." 3:16, 6:15, 9:17. "Those Were the Days." 2, 5:02, 8:01.
Park: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young. "Passport to Alcatraz," Jack Holt-Noah Beery, Jr. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis-C. Boyer. 2:50, 9:14. "Pop Always Pays." 1:49, 8:04.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady." 1:40, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Untamed," Ray Milland-P. Morrison. "I Was an Adventuress," Richard Greene.

MALDEN—Granada: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney-J. Garland. "Mystery Sea Raider."
Maplewood: "Brother Orchid," E. G. Robinson—A. Sothern. "Earthbound," 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "The Captain Is a Lady." Charles Coburn-Marjorie Main. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott-Kay Francis. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Orpheum: "Brother Orchid," "Phantom Raiders." Walter Pidgeon. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30, 5:01. "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." 2:57, 6:28, 9:29.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Twenty-Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "I Was an Adventuress." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. "Military Academy," Tommy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All This and Heaven Too." "Fugitive From Justice." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great McGinty," "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis. "Turnabout," John Hubbard-C. Landis. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "1,000,000 B. C.," Lon Chaney Jr., 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff. 2 and 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Pier 13."
Strand: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "The Boys from Syracuse," Martha Raye, Allan Jones, Joe Penner.

REVERE—Boulevard: "They Drive By Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.
Revere: "They Drive By Night," George Raft-Ann Sheridan. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope. "Saint Takes Over," George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. "Golden Gloves," Richard Denning. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Torrid Zone." "Heaven with a Barbed Wire Fence." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Waterloo Bridge." V. Leigh-Robert Taylor. "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy—J. MacDonald. "On the Spot." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne-C. Grant. "Florian." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Twenty-Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Till We Meet Again." 3:20, 9:20. "Danger on Wheels." 2:09, 8:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Safari," Madeleine Carroll. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 8.
Watertown Square: "Waterloo Bridge." "Man With Nine Lives." 2 and 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Turnabout." "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "If I Had My Way." "Turnabout." 2 and 7.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Doctor Takes a Wife." 2:27, 8:03. "Girl in Room 313." 4:05, 6:50, 9:51.

Art Exhibitions

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of water colors.

Grance Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnet. Through Sept. 28.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Show by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art—Closed until Sept. 16.

Children's Art Center, 38 Rutland Street—Paintings by Alexandre Iacovleff. Through Oct. 9.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Natural History Museum, Berkeley Street at Boylston—Pictures of birds.

Peabody Museum—Exhibition of recent excavations by members of the staff.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 166,390
1940 volume to date 147,640,315
1939 volume to date 180,126,116

Stocks Show Modest Gains InDullTrading

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Rising tendencies, centering principally in steels and rails, ruled in today's stock market.

While gains of fractions to a point or so were well distributed, the advance was accomplished on exceptionally small dealings. There were occasional let-downs, then prices came back to around the best near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

Wall Street seemed moderately cheered by British claims of successfully fighting off Nazi air assaults over the week-end, but many traders inclined to keep commitments at a minimum pending further developments in the Battle of England. Home business news, at the same time, remained a hopeful market factor.

In the bond department carriers were in fair demand. Securities at London held to a steady course. Commodities did better after a hesitant start.

Among stocks attracting support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Kennecott, American Smelting, American Telephone, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse and Loft.

Lifted in the curb were Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Gulf Oil, Bath Iron Works, Todd Shipyards and N. J. Zinc.

Rail Bonds Strong

porate bonds higher in a fairly active market today.

Best advances were 2 to 3 points toward the final hour.

Brokers said buying appeared the result of closer attention given to prospects of still further additions to swelling traffic receipts. The battle of Britain, however, continued to brake trading action.

Among the gainers were Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Erie General Lien 4s of '96, Detroit Edison 4½s, Alleghany Stamped 5s of '50 and Continental Oil 2¾s.

N. Y. Trap Rock 6s, an inactive issue, jumped around 8 points.

In the foreign list Denmark 5½s lost 6 points on a single sale. Italian issues tended upward.

Sales of U. S. Governments were too few to establish a definite trend.

Wheat Irregular In Light Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Relatively small buying orders were sufficient to advance wheat price a cent or more a bushel at one stage of trading today but part of the gain was lost later.

Light volume of trading made the market easily susceptible to scattered purchases that came through dealers who followed the upturn in securities prices and derived some cheer from war news. Some buying was credited to mills and to the Federal Crop Insurance Agency which has been taking small quantities almost daily. Late weakness was associated partly with a decline of around a cent in corn prices which some dealers blamed on favorable crop weather and fairly liberal receipts as harvest time approaches.

Steel Rate Seen At 10-Month High

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP) — Steel mills of the United States will operate this week at the highest production rate in nearly 10 months, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

The rate will be 92.9 per cent of capacity, an incresae of one point from last week.

This compares with 89.7 per cent a month ago and 79.3 a year ago.

The current rate was last exceeded in the week of November 27, when mills operated at 94.4 per cent of capacity.

Water Power Plants' Capacity Up 3.1 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Power Commission reported that installed capacity of water power plants was increased 3.1 per cent during last year.

On Jan. 1, 1940, the capacity was 18,500,254 horsepower, an increase of 551,348 over the same date in 1939.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulative

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs of Record
Buyers(A M) pf	$2.1583	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Utah Idaho Sug	A 30c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Extra				
Hollinger Con G M	5c	..	Oct. 7	Sep. 23
Irregular				
La Salle Ext Univ	15c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Wentworth Mfg	10c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Regular				
Am Hardware	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Building Prod	17½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Dep Tr Augusta, Me	$1	..	Oct. 9	Oct. 1
FitzsimmonsSt pf	17½	Q	Dec. 3	Nov. 20
Florence Stove	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Hollinger Con G M	5c	..	Oct. 7	Sep. 23
King-Seeley	20c		Sep. 27	Sep. 24
La Salle Ext U pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Loomis Sayles M F	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do 2dP	20c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
McKay Mch	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
M'cantile NSDollar	40c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 25
Do	40c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Murray-Ohio Mfg	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Nat Auto Fibres	10c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
Peoples Pitts Tr	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Vichek Tool	10c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. valley 11.37½-50; export fas NY 9.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.05; forward 50.05. Lead Steady; spot, New York 4.00-05; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.85. Pig Iron, No. 2, fob eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 18.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 15.00 bid. Quicksilver 175.00-179.00. Platinum, pure 38.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.50-24.00. Domestic scheelite 23.00.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¼	57½	58¼	Sep 14
52⅜	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Sep 10
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Sep 14
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	2	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 11
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14	14	Sep 12
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	8	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	Sep 11
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	154	154	154	+2
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	6½	6½	6½	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	*1	67	67	67	— ¼
41⅞	9¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	5	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13¼	13	13	Sep 11
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 14
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 14
75	41¾	Am Airlines	3	55	54⅛	55	Sep 14
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	Sep 14
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 14
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	Sep 13
2⅜	1⅞	Am Cable & R	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	97¾	97¾	97¾	+1
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178	178	178	Sep 10
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	25	24¾	24¾	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	43	43	43	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	105	105	105	Sep 12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Sep 13
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 13
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	8	9¼	9	9	Sep 9
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 13
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 13
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16	16	16	Sep 11
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 12
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	52	51½	51½	Sep 12
37⅜	13⅝	Am Ice	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 13
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 12
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 14
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	54½	54½	54½	Sep13
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Sep 12
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16½	16	16	Sep 13
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 14
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	2	44	44	44	+1⅛
108⅜	43¼	Am Rad&S(.15e)	19	7⅞	7	7	— ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7	7	7	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅛e)	5	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	+1⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	+ ½
70	51⅞	Am Stuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	5	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep 14
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 12
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅜
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74	74	74	Sep 12
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	164	163	163	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	76	76	76	Sep 14
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	+2
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ 1⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 14
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	33	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep 14
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	— ½
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 12
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	42	42	42	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6¼	5⅞	6¼	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pt (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep11
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	1	72	72	72	+2
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & SF	9	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	52	52	52	+1
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	3	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14	14	14	Sep11
27⅜	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep12
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Sep12
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	6	5½	5½	Sep 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep12
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Sep11
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep12
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	25	25	25	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	15	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅝
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29	29	29	Sep14
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	20	78¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	+1¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep12
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18¾	18	18	Sep11
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	Sep14
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	12	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅜	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	26	26	26	Sep12
20¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	6	19½	19	19¼	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	*8	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	19	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	24⅜	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep14
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Sep13
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
10⅛	6¼	Bueyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	4	3⅞	4	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	32	31½	32	+ ¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	16	19	18¼	19	+1¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep12
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	Sep14
23⅛	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep11
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17	17	17	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37	36¼	37	+1⅝
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31	31	31	Sep 9
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep14
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	50	50	50	+1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47	46½	46½	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	*12	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep11
6	2¾	Century Rib M	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep12
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	7	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅞
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	Sep11
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22¼	22½	
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	17	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	6	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Sep14
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	Sep14
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+1⅜
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
⅝	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 5
¾	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
11	7⅞	Chickasha Cot	2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	Sep12
16½	9	Childs Co	2	21½	21½	21½	Sep13
6⅜	1⅜	Chrysler (3¾e)	34	76¾	75¾	75¾	+ ½
91⅜	53½	City I & F (.90e)	1	14¼	9½	9¾	Sep12
4¼	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	Sep13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	32	32	32	Sep13
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	6	33	32¼	32¼	Sep12
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	*7	30	30	30	+1⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep14
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2½e)	1	107	107	107	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Sep10
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	2	11	11	11	Sep14
101½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep12
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23	22	22	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19	19	19	Sep13
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	Sep 9
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99⅜	100	Sep11
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	37½	37	37½	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep11
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ½
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	58⅛	57¼	58⅛	+ ⅞
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	42	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Sep13
14⅝	9¼	Congoleum (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	12¼	Congoleum (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep12
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep12
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep14
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep14
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	2	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	12	27	26⅝	27	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	Sep13
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¾
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Sep 7
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
18⅛	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102	102	102	Sep11
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep13
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Sep10
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s 46-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
1 2¾s 47-45	109.5	109.5	109.5
8 3¼s 56-46	114.14	114.14	114.14
1 2¾s 51-48	108.19	108.19	108.19
4 2¾s 54-51	107.30	107.30	107.30
1 3s 55-51	110.27	110.27	110.27
3 2¼s 53-51	103.28	103.28	103.28
3 2¼s 56-54	103.7	103.7	103.7
6 2¼s 60-55	108.12	108.12	108.12
2 2¼s 59-56	107.12	107.11	107.11
10 2¼s 65-60	107.3	107.3	107.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	103.28	103.28	103.28

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s 44-42	103.22	103.22	103.22

New York City Bond

26 3s 80	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40½	40¼	40¼
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
1 Alb&Sus 3½s '46	73½	73½	75½
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92	91¾	92
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
66 Alleghany 5s '50 st	49⅞	48½	49⅞
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99	99	99
19 Allis-Chalm cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Am&For P 5s 2030	48	48	48
15 Am&IGChem 5½s '49	103⅛	103	103
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Am T&T 3¾s '66	109½	109⅜	109⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
2 Am TFdr cv '50	96	96	96
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Anaconda Con 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	42	42	42
29 Arm Del 4s '57	102⅞	102½	102⅞
7 Arm Del 4s '55	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
3 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105½	105¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Bell2TPa 5s '48 B	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	134¼	134¼	134¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106	106	106
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	98	98	98
1 Bost&Me4s'60	68¾	68¾	68¾
8 Bosto&Me 4½s '70	18¼	18	18¼
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Buf R&P '57 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Bush Term 4s '52	70	70	70
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Can Nat 5s 69 July	94	93⅞	94
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	95	94⅝	94⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct reg	94½	94½	94½
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92½	92⅛	92½
27 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	71½	71½	71½
7 Can Pac 4½s perp	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
2 Can G&O 6s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Carriers & Gem 5s 50	95	95	95
2 Can of Ga 5½s 59	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
9 Cen Pac 5s 60	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
1 ChampP&P 38½s50	103	103	103
1 C&O 4½s 92	126½	126½	126½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101½	101½	101½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83	83	83
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	85	85
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97½	97⅜	97⅜
11 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27½	27¼	27⅜
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
17 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67½	67½	67½
1 Clev UnTerm4½s '77C	104½	103⅞	104½
3 Col F&I 5s '43	23½	23½	23½
22 Col&So 4½s 80	104⅜	104½	104½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105¾	105⅞
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	19	19	19
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	105¾	105¼	105¼
17 Dayton P&L 3s '70	101¼	101	101¼
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
41 Erie rfg 5s'67	14⅞	14½	14⅞
10 Erie rfg 5s'75	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10 Erie 1st 4s'96	67½	67¼	67¼
38 Erie gen lien 4s'96	29½	28¾	29½
1 Erie Gene 6s'57	79½	79½	79½
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	77¼	76¾	77¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103½	103	103½
1 Gt Nor 5s'73	98¼	98¼	98¼
9 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	88¾	88⅝	88¾
11 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	103	103
11 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	94¾	94½	94¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	80	80	80
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	45½	45¼	45½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12½	12½	12½
8 Ill Cen 4s'52	42	41½	42
4 Ill Cen 4s'53	43	42⅞	43
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s'53	46	45¾	46
7 Ill Cen 4s'66	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	45¾	45⅝	45¾
2 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105½	105½	105½
1 Inland Stl 3s'61	106	106	106
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Interb R Tr 7s 32	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	65	64	65
10 Int Paper 6s'55	102	102¾	102
2 Int Pr 5s 2047 C	28⅜	28	28⅜
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56¼	56	56
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56½	56	56
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	50½	51¼
22 Nor Pac 4s '97	70	69¾	69¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	116	116	116
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	71	71	71
4 Pacif Sst 5s'46	57½	57½	57½
3 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¾	111½	111½
10 Pac Gas & El 5s'64	113	112⅝	113
1 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	103	103	103
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90¼	90	90¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98½	98½	98½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '79	90¼	90¼	90¼
9 Pen RR 3½s '52	85¾	85½	85¾
1 Pen GL&C Chi 6s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	45¼	45	45¼
4 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	70	70	70
1 Pere Marq 4½s '56	60½	60¼	60½
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	59½	59½	59½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14½	14½	14½
21 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104¼	104	104
5 PittCoke&Ir4½s'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	55¼	55	55¼
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	72	72	72
1 PorRiATob 6s 42stct	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	85	85	85
1 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	112	112	112
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	70	70	70
5 Rem Rand 4¼s56ww	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
147 Republic Stl 4½s61	100⅜	100	100⅜
13 Repub Stl 4½s 56	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	87	87	87
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	66	65½	65½
3 St L S F 4½s 78	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
4 St LSF 4s 50 A	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 St L SW 5s 52	15	15	15
1 St L2SW 1st 4s 89	63	63	63
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	64	64	64
1 San Diego G&E 4s65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1	1	1
14 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Simmons cv 4s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	41½	41¼	41½
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	41½	40¾	41½
20 So Pac 4½s'69	41½	41	41½
20 So Pac rfg 4s'55	38⅝	38¼	38¾
11 So Pac clt 4s'49	38⅜	38¼	38¾
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	50	50	50
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46	45⅞	46
5 South Ry 6½s'56	80	80	80
6 South Ry gen 6s'56	75	75	75
11 South Ry gen 4s'56	55½	55¼	55½
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Stand Oil N J 3s ½61	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Studebaker cv 6s '45	102	101½	102
9 Tex Corp 3s '65	104	103¾	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	91	91	91
5 Third Av 5s '60	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113⅜	113½
12 Un Pac 3½s'80	102¾	102⅝	102½
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	97½	97½	97½
2 Un Pac 3½s'70	98⅜	98¼	98¼
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	71	70¾	71
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	82¼	82	82
2 U S Steel 2.40s '52	102	102	102
10 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
5 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40	40	40
5 Wabash 5s '80 D	5	5	5
10 Walwrth 4s '55	70	69½	70
28 Warren Bros 6s '41	44	44	44
2 West Pen P 5s '63E	116½	116½	116½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1 Wstl Sh 4s 2361 reg	45½	45½	45½
5 Westn Md 5½s'77A	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 Westn Md 4s '52	86½	86¼	86¼
13 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	13	13	13
1 Western Un 5s '51	70	70	70
1 Western Un 5s '60	68	68	68
11 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102¼	102	102¼
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	24½	24½	24½
2 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Wis Cen 4s std '36 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	106	106
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾

Foreign Bonds

4 Argentine 4s '7 Feb	64½	64½	64½
1 Australia 5s '55	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Australia 4½s'56	47	47	47
1 Bavaria 6½s'45	16	16	16
3 Belgium 6½s'49	51½	51⅛	51⅛
1 Brisbane 5s '58	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
1 Buen A 4¾s '77	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	48	48	48
18 Canada 5s '52	99⅜	99	99⅜
19 Canada 4s '60	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞
13 Canada 3¼s '61	83¾	83½	83¾
5 Canada 3s '68	80¼	80¼	80¼
15 Canada 2½s '45	91⅛	91¼	91½
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s'62asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 6s,'61 Jan asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	11	11	11
15 Chile 6s'63 asd	11	11	11
1 Copenhag 5s '52	24	24	24
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1 Cuba 5½s'53	101½	101½	101½
1 Cuba 5½s'45	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1 Cuba 4½s'77	53½	53¼	53½
1 Denmark 5½s'55	35	35	35
5 GerGov$½s'65	15⅜	15¼	15½
10 Ger Govt 7s '49	19½	19½	19½
1 GtConElPJap6½s'50	85	85	85
10 Greek 6s '68	11	11	11
1 Haiti 6s '52	68	68	68
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Italy 7s 1951	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
5 Japan 6½s '54	83⅜	83¼	83¼
2 Japan 5½s '65	31	31	31
4 Milan City 6½s 52	50	50	50
1 Norway 6s 44	53½	53½	53½
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	33	33	33
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	62	62	62
1 Panama 5s 63 A	55⅞	55½	55½
8 Panama 5s 63A st asd	53	53	53
1 Pan 5s 63 A st asd ct	12	12	12
2 Prussia 6½s'51	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	10	9⅞	10
28 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'6 6	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	59	59	59
1 SantaFe (Prov) 4s'64	39	37⅞	39
21 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	54	54	54
5 Tokyo City 5½s'61	54½	54⅜	54½
3 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 UnSt1W3 7¼s'51 Asad	40	40	40
1 Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79			

Total today, 2,518,000; previous day, 1,809,600; wek ago, 4,008,100; year ago, 9,372,500; two years ago, 4,207,775; Jan. 1 to date, 1,078,225,325; year ago, 1,407,788,325; two years ago, 1,236,099,130.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Investment Trusts

Management

Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.50	11.17
Affiliated F Inc	2.47	2.71
Amerex Hold	12.75	14.25
Am Business Shrs	2.76	3.05
Boston Fund	13.39	14.40
British Type Inv	.15	.30
Broad St Inv	20.91	22.61
Bullock Fund	11.625	12.625
Can Inv Fund	2.50	2.50
Century Shrs Tr	23.11	24.85
Chain St Inv	16.11	17.14
Dividend Shrs	1.03	1.13
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.68	17.91
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.68	17.91
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.00	19.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.98	17.19
Fund Investors Inc	14.83	16.12
Gen Capital	25.70	27.63
Gen Investors Tr	4.48	4.88
Incorp Investors Tr	13.36	14.37
Inst Sec: Bank	.89	.99
Inst Sec: Insur	1.17	1.29
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	30.80	30.80
Maryland Fund	3.65	4.70
Mas Invest Tr	17.80	19.14
Mutual Invest	9.02	9.86
Nation Wide Voting	1.02	1.16
New England Fund	10.45	11.27
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.33	.38
Putnam Fund	12.30	13.16
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.90	6.80
Railway & Light Sec	6.00	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	96.00	
Repub Investor Fund	3.06	3.43
Scudder S & C	77.24	78.80
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.25
Spencer Trask Fund	13.51	14.34
Stand Util Inc	.27	.33
State Street Invest	59.625	62.875
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.47	.52
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
U S El Lt & P Voting	.93	
Wellington Fund	12.53	13.79
World Investment Tr	3.06	3.40

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Trust A A mod. acc mod	2.46	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.27	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.26	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.20	..
Diversified Tr C	5.15	5.80
Diversified Tr D	3.55	4.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.35	5.10
Nation Wide Sec	2.29	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	42.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.96	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.51	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.46	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.05	..
Reg-Rex Tr Shrs	8.86	9.36
Super of Am Tr AA	2.21	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.625	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.06	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.00	1.625
First Boston Corp	14.75	16.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price		Common Stocks Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.36	28.83	S-1	22.78	24.96
B-2	20.59	22.56	S-2	11.57	12.76
B-3	13.01	14.33	S-3	7.80	8.65
B-4	6.15	6.79	S-4	3.08	3.48
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	13.65	15.00	K-2	8.23	9.11

Boston Stocks

Sept. 16

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½
6.00d	Bos Edison	34⅝	34¼	34½	36¼
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12	12	12	13
	Copper Range	4	4	4	3⅝
	East Gas&F pf	24⅝	24¼	24¼	23⅞
	Hath Bak pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
.50a	Nat Rac A	5½	5½	5½	5¼
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	116⅝	116⅞	116⅞	116
1.60	Torrington	29	29	29	29
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	32½	32	32½	32⅝
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	61	61	61	60¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940. no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Hudson's New Car Schedule

DETROIT (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Company announced that it had shipped 14,500 of its 1941 model cars from the opening of the new model year to Sept. 7. Of the total 6,000 were shipped during the last fortnight.

Cotton Prices Maintained By Federal Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—Notwithstanding trade developments that in normal times would have depressed values appreciably, cotton prices were steady last week and closed with small net advances.

The explanation was to be found in the support of the price level afforded by the Government loan program.

In the New York Cotton Exchange active futures showed net advances for the week of 4 to 10 points.

The market effect of the Government loan program was strikingly demonstrated on Monday when the Department of Agriculture issued a crop estimate which was not only far above its estimate of a month previous, but also greatly in excess of trade expectations. Instead of declining, prices at the end of the day showed small net advances. Such market action would have been inconceivable in times when the Government was not maintaining the price level by offering to take over unlimited quantities of the staple under programs which take the form of loans, but which have proved to be in effect largely Government purchases.

Big Rise in U. S. Holdings

With the Government forecasting a crop of close to 12,800,000 bales and with the trade expecting that domestic consumption plus exports in the coming season will be less than 10,000,000 bales, trade sources predict the Government will increase its holdings of loan cotton this season by a net amount of around 3,000,000 bales.

It is thought that a total of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales out of the new crop will go into the Government loan stock, but that 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bales will come out of it toward the end of the season to meet trade requirements.

The Government is carrying at present about 8,700,000 bales of cotton taken over from previous crops, carrying part of it as collateral but the bulk of it under outright ownership. The book value of this cotton, plus the accumulated charges against it for interest and storage, is put at around $550,000,000.

It has been calculated that at the end of the current cotton season the book value of the cotton which the Government will then be carrying plus the accumulated charges against it will be between $700,000,000 and $750,000,000.

Output Abroad Rising

The immensity of the problem which the Government faces with respect to this cotton is indicated not only by the tremendous amount of money involved but also by the fact that foreign countries have shown a tendency to increase rather than decrease their production this season, and Brazilian cotton is selling for about 30 per cent less than American cotton of comparable quality.

Domestic mills did not sell nearly so large a volume of goods last week as in a number of recent previous weeks, but they are well supplied with forward business and it is expected that they will maintain a high rate of activity in coming months. It is still thought in the trade that domestic consumption of cotton may establish a new high record this season.

Exports, on the other hand, are running at a distressingly low level. Shipments last week totaled only 13,000 bales, compared with 136,000 in the same week last season. During this season to date they have totaled only 80,000 bales, compared with 436,000 in the same period last season.

The domestic crop continued to develop favorably last week, tending to strengthen ideas that the total out-turn this year may be even larger than the government estimated it in its report issued last Monday.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	35	37
Bank of Man (.80a)	14½	16
Bank of New York (14)	314	321
Bankers Trust (2)	48½	50½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	68¾	73¾
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	86½	89½
Chase National (1.40)	25⅞	26¾
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	42¼	44¼
Commercial (8)	163	169
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12½	14
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	47½	48½
Empire Tr (3)	39	42
First Nat (Bos) (2)	41¾	43¾
First National (100)	1705	1745
Guaranty Trust (12)	260	265
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	11¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32¾	34¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	23½	25
N Y Trust (5)	101	104
Public (1½)	28	29½
Title G & T	2¾	3¾

Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	118	122
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29
Am Equit (1)	17¼	18¾
Am Ins Nwk (1½a)	12½	14
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	44¼	46¼
Am Reserve (1a)	15¼	16¾
Am Surety (2½)	46¼	48¼
Automobile (1a)	35¾	37¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	508	618
Carolina (1.30)	28	29½
City of N Y (1.20)	20¼	21¾
Conn Gen Life (.80)	25¼	26¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	33	35
Fid&Dep (4a)	8¾	10
Firem's Nwk (.40)	27¾	29¼
Frank Fire (1a)	38¼	40¼
Gen Reinsuh (1a)	23	26
Georg Home (1a)	41	43
Glens Falls (1.60)	9	10
Globe & Rep (½)	9½	12½
Globe & Rut	25½	27
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25	26½
Hanover (1.20)	80½	83½
Hartford Fire (2a)	11¾	21
Home Fire Sec	29¼	31¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	17¾	19¼
Homestead (1)	8	9
Knickerbocker (½)	1¾	2½
Lincoln Fire	1½	2½
Maryland Cas	59½	62
Mass Bonding (3½)	54	56
Natl Fire	7¼	8¼
Natl Liberty (.20a)	13¾	17
New Amst Cas (.80)	43	45½
N Hpshire (1.60a)	14¾	16¼
N Y Fire (.80)	2⅝	3⅞
Nor East Ins	23	24½
Nor River (1)	77½	81½
Phoenix (2a)	33¾	35¾
Prov Wash (1a)	25	26½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	23½	25
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	21¾	23
Rh Isl Ins	222	232
St Paul Fire (8)	111½	114½
Springfield (4½a)	240	290
Sun Life (15)	411	421
Travelers (16)	19½	21
U S Fid & G	43¼	47¼
U S Fire (2)	30¾	32¾
Westchester (1.20a)	24	25

What Means Rising Population On Farms, Shrinkage in Cities?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is trying to figure out the meaning of recent changes in population as reported so far by the 1940 census and of future changes in population as indicated by the new defense program.

Of course everybody knows that the most conspicuous news in the census figures was the shrinkage in big-town population. Not only did six of the country's big 12 cities actually shrink in the decade—the Mayor of San Francisco was so annoyed he ordered a special census to show it wasn't so—but medium-sized and comparatively small cities have been shrinking. This is a first in American history, but only one of the many firsts reported for the last decade. People apparently are moving out into the suburbs, or else industry is moving out into the smaller towns.

It has been said that technological changes are the real underlying forces in social change—that politicians don't count, but merely react, amoeba-like. Anyway it was said ten years ago that it would be a good thing for our big cities to be a little less big and for people to move out of town. People took up the idea—but two technological changes may be among the chief reasons.

Reasons for Population Moves

First is the automobile, second the availability of cheap power pumped through steadily lower-cost transmission lines. If manufacturers don't buy cheaper power they can produce it with natural gas from the new long-distance pipe lines, and this particular population trend seems likely to continue.

Henry Ford has spoken strongly for it, expressing preference for plants in little places where the workmen can go home and farm, and Peter Kropotkin thought it was a good idea long before Ford emerged into the stratosphere of sociological opinion. The much-maligned Electric Bond & Share Corporation steps into the limelight for some of the credit, for most of its business is in little-bittie towns of 4,000 population or less, though its main office is only a stone's throw from the churchyard end of Wall Street.

Farm Population Increases

Another striking population development of the last decade isn't quite so good. The farm population has actually increased—from 30,000,000 to 32,000,000. This is about the same proportionate increase as the general population, and that isn't so favorable, for everybody seems to agree that there's too much farm production, and that means there's too many farmers, or at least that if he weren't paid to hold back, the American farmer would turn out too many b

Steel Industry Now Operating at New Peak for the Year

U. S. Assumes Leadership In Chilean Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The United States has become definitely the premier trading nation with Chile. For the first half of this year it bought and sold to the value of 344,000,000 out of Chile's total overseas trade of 630,000,000 gold pesos.

Chile sold to the value of 238,000,000 pesos, more than double what she purchased from the United States, but the favorable balance is compensated by returns on mining capital and payments to bondholders. The latter are linked to two principal exports, nitrate and copper.

Increased Chilean imports, which have risen more proportionately than other southern countries who buy from the United States, are due primarily to increased utilization of the $12,500,000 credits granted by the Export-Import Bank of Washington to the Development Corporation, a semifiscal concern charged with national industrialization.

Building Power Chain

The latest decision of the Corporation was to construct a hydro-electric power plant on the Cachapoal river, not far from the Braden copper camp south of Santiago. This is only one of a chain of power stations, based on harnessing of Andean snow-waters, proposed by President Pedro Aguirre. Machinery will be imported from the United States.

Copper and nitrate, with iron ore shipments, remain the basis of Chilean exportation to the United States. Copper has increased substantially but, apparently, only in relation to reduced European buying, which suggests that much of the Chilean copper is leaving the United States in manufactured form for the British war program.

The United States has for several years been first customer for nitrate. This product, however, is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, though reports now suggest a deal is possible with nitrate as a defense commodity. The purchase of 300,000 tons by the United States Government for national defense stocks has been referred to as a possibility, though there has been no official indication of negotiations.

Increasing Manganese Output

Chilean interest has trended away from the usual lines of exportation. It looks for that "something extra" which is going to make all the difference to inter-American trade. At this moment officials are busy with the prospects of increasing the production of manganese to cater for American accumulation of strategic war materials. With capital assistance it is declared that Chile could raise annual production from 20,000 to 80,000 tons.

Another point is that Chile, a nation of seafaring folk, could operate a bigger merchant marine if it had the capital to acquire ships. The Development Corporation is already doing something for coastwise trade, but the country aspires to a greater participation in carriage to and from the United States.

The importation of all oil requirements is a drain on foreign exchange, and the search continues, fruitlessly, for indications of home supplies. The latest proposal is to contract for specialists in the United States, to undertake geological and scientific studies, to determine once and for all whether there are any hopes of Chilean oil.

Crude Oil Output Higher in Week

TULSA (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 126,979 barrels to 3,617,414 for the week ended Sept. 7, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Biggest increase was in Texas, up 95,152 to 1,299,188. California rose 29,000 to 623,500; Illinois, 6,183 to 377,683; Louisiana, 5,340 to 278,080, and Oklahoma, 2,475 to 417,475.

Kansas declined 11,150 to 165,750; Michigan, 1,116 to 52,253, and the Rocky Mountain area, 3,860 to 96,320.

Eastern states remained unchanged at 103,200, and East Texas dropped one barrel to 374,897.

Decline of 30 P. C. Seen In Canadian Apple Crop

MONTREAL (CP)—A decline of more than 30 per cent in the Canadian apple crop this year is estimated in reports received by the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society, it is reported in the society's news letter.

The letter reports that British Columbia is expected to show only a small decrease in production but output in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario probably will range from 32 to 40 per cent lower.

It is expected, the letter says, that the Dominion marketing service will announce shortly a definite plan for selling this year's apple crop. "In the meantime, the army camps and the concentration of the Third Division, C. A. S. F., in Nova Scotia, will take a large part of their crop this winter."

The TORRINGTON COMPANY

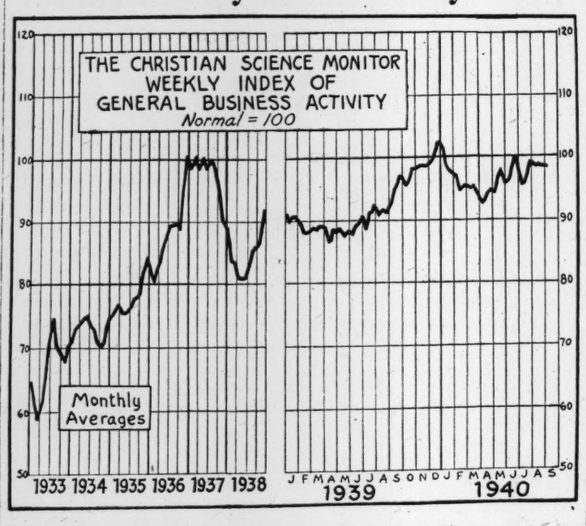
DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3.00 P. M., Sept. 23, 1940.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

Sept. 12, 1940.

Monitor Business Index Eases Moderately in Holiday Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

Reflecting the shutdowns for the Labor Day holiday, general business activity in the first week of September eased moderately, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index recorded. At 98.2 (prel.) on Sept. 7 the index compared with 98.5 on Aug. 31 and 94.8 on Sept. 9, last year.

The decline in the index was accounted for wholly by a substantial drop in the electric power production series which was greater than expected on the basis of holiday and trend influences.

Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings, the other two components of the index, advanced during the week, the latter continuing the relatively steady gain which the adjusted index has shown since the end of July.

Reports of industrial and trade activity during the past week were very favorable. With a large backlog and pressure from industrial sources for requirements, steel operations reached a new high for the year, 93 per cent of capacity.

Automobile production expanded sharply during the week and construction activity is approaching new recovery highs.

Retail trade continued to show favorable gains over a year ago, with some regions reporting new highs for the current season.

Wholesale commodity prices generally advanced in the first week of the month, recording a new high since mid-May.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 7,* 1940	Aug. 31, 1940	Sept. 9, 1939
Combined index	98.2	98.5	94.8
Bk d'ts outside NYC	92.2	90.8	90.8
Elec pwr produc	103.7	105.2	98.9
Misc carloadings	93.2	92.9	90.8

*Preliminary

Fascist Sees U. S. Forced to Buy German-Italian Goods With Gold

ROME (AP)—Count Volti Di Misurata, a leading Italian financial expert, declared that the United States would have to put its huge stock of gold back into circulation by buying German and Italian goods after the war or gold would be abandoned as a medium of exchange in world trade.

This assertion was made in Il Popolo D'Italia, Premier Mussolini's newspaper, where Di Musurata, who is President of the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, outlined plans of the Axis powers for Europe's post-war economy.

"Either the present holders of gold will adapt themselves to the new system and allow its return to circulation gradually by increasing their purchases in our markets, thus allowing it again to fulfill its natural function of regulating trade," the count wrote, or "within the new European economy it will be eliminated sooner or later."

Volti said the Axis powers would try to get the most out of European production and economy through integration and monetary stability.

The confederation authorized enlargement of the cast iron, steel and pig iron works in Aosta, two new electric furnaces for working Italian iron ore, and new plants for production of aluminum, antimony, chrome, nickel, magnesium, electrolytic copper, reprocessed rubber, graphite, phenol, caustic soda, chlorine, cellulose and jute.

Measure to Borrow $50,000,000 Passed By Cuban Chamber

HAVANA (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, after an all night session, has passed a bill authorizing President Laredo Bru's government to negotiate a $50,000,000 loan. The legislation next goes to the Senate.

Under terms of the bill $40,000,000 of the loan would be dedicated to public works projects, including betterment of sanitary conditions at Guantanamo, the near-by U. S. naval base, and other projects at Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Construction of highways, and housing facilities for workers were also planned.

The remaining $10,000,000 would be used to balance the national budget.

The loan, to be negotiated at a maximum interest rate of 3 per cent would be payable in 40 years with proceeds of several taxes already in force.

Steady Income Seen For Dairy Concerns

"Earnings of dairy companies in 1940 should be about the same as those in 1939, although operations during the early part of the year were handicapped by the unfavorable weather," says Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"Production will continue heavy, but consumption should be sustained by the high level of consumer purchasing power. Exports of dairy products are likely to increase materially in the near future, since the entrance of Italy into the European War has interfered with Great Britain's source of supply, which already had been complicated by the German invasion of Denmark and the Netherlands.

"Evaporated milk probably would be the first kind of dairy product to respond to the effects of the Denmark-Netherlands invasion."

British Ask New Type Milk Cap to Replace Aluminum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The war pinch in England is affecting the milk industry with dairies there turning to the United States for a new type of material to replace aluminum bottle caps, according to George A. Mohlman, Vice-President of Package Machinery Co.

The British Government has asked milk companies to discontinue the use of aluminum caps because the aluminum is needed for other purposes. In the present situation, there is little opportunity for extensive research and experimentation in England, and a permanent solution to the problem will probably have to come from the United States, Mr. Mohlman asserted.

Scott Paper Buys Another Pulp Mill

NEW YORK (AP)—The Scott Paper Co. of Chester, Pa., has contracted to buy on Nov. 15 the Anacortes Pulp mill in Anacortes, Wash., Thomas B. McCabe, President, announced.

The property is the second pulp mill bought by Scott in the northwest this year as a step toward strengthening the company's raw materials' position, Mr. McCabe said. The Coos Bay Pulp Corporation of Empire, Oregon, was bought in June.

The Anacortes plant, formerly a unit of Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., has a rated annual capacity of about 30,000 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp.

Tool Operations Gain in August

CLEVELAND (AP)—Plants affiliated with the National Machine Tool Builders' Association operated in August at 93.3 per cent of estimated capacity, up five points from July, the association announced.

"The industry's capacity, measured in terms of pay roll hours, continued to increase, the indication at the end of the month being 35 per cent above September, 1939," the association said.

Market Value of Listed Stocks Declines in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended September 14 was $14,795,095,625, a decrease of $588,912,750, or 3.83 per cent, as compared with the market value of $15,384,008,375, at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $17,653,099,625, indicating a decrease during the year of $2,858,004,000, or 16.19 per cent.

Steel Scrap Price Advanced

PITTSBURGH (AP)—No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap was advanced 50 cents Sept. 11 to a range of $20-$20.50 a ton, the highest price paid in months. The mark-up represents an increase of $1.50 a ton within the past week.

Steel Demand Boosts Rate To 93 P. C.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Steel consumers are exerting new pressure for deliveries, although mills are producing at 93 per cent of capacity, peak for this year.

The magazine Steel, publishing this appraisal, said "deliveries in general still are moderately good, but large commitments still on mill books, combined with business immediately in prospect, may result soon in extending shipping dates."

"Requirements for national defense are multiplying rapidly and in many directions, the review stated.

"Pressure for bars, plates and shapes is strongest, to meet manufacturing and construction needs, especially those associated with defense work. Shipments of sheets this month are likely to be among the heaviest of the year, due to the Sept. 30 deadline for deliveries of tonnages taken at price concessions. Improvement is noted in demand for pipe and wire.

British Orders Heavy

"Steel purchases in this country by Great Britain continue heavy. It is unofficially but reliably estimated that exports to England, including all descriptions except scrap, were 600,000 tons in August, compared with slightly more than 500,000 tons in July.

"Award of contracts for 200 ships for the United States Navy was an outstanding development last week. The seven battleships, eight aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 115 destroyers and 43 submarines will take a total of 725,000 tons of steel, including armor plate and heavy forgings. Deliveries will extend over several years.

"Eight C-3 cargo vessels, requiring 34,000 tons of plates and shapes, were awarded last week to Pacific Coast yards by the United States Maritime Commission. Pending are 28,000 tons of plates and shapes for two passenger vessels for the Maritime Commission, and 11,000 tons for three C-2 cargo vessels, Ocean Dominion's Steamship Co. The Navy Department will open bids Sept. 20 on 82,500 tons of plates, shapes and bars for various yards.

Railroad Bookings

"Inland Steel Co., Chicago, booked 22,500 of rails and accessories for the Rio Grande do Sul Railway, Brazil, to be financed in part by the United States Export-Import Bank. Domestic freight car orders in August totaled 7,525, largest this year, bringing the total for the first eight months to 29,562, compared with 12,456 in the corresponding period last year."

Steelworks operations last week advanced 18 points to 98 per cent in the Wheeling district; 8 to 89 in Cleveland; 5 to 93, Birmingham; 16 to 87, Pittsburgh; 13 to 97.5, Chicago; 11.5 to 90.5, Eastern Pennsylvania; 11 to 86, Youngstown; 1 to 95, Detroit; 14 to 82, Cincinnati. Buffalo's rate was unchanged at 90.5. The rate in New England dropped 10 points to 75 per cent, as more open hearths were taken off for repairs.

Steel's finished steel price composite last week held at $56.60. The iron and steel composite was up 13 cents to $37.94, while the steelworks scrap composite advanced 63 cents to $20.13.

J. Arthur Warner Opens New Branches

J. Arthur Warner & Co., investment dealers, announce that the sales staff and personnel of Davenport & Co. Inc., Boston, have become associated with them. The branch offices of Davenport & Co. in Springfield, Pittsfield and Wellesley will be opened and managed by J. Arthur Warner & Co.

This addition of personnel and branches will make J. Arthur Warner & Co. one of the largest unlisted firms in New England. The firm will have two offices in Boston, one in its present location, 82 Devonshire St., the other at 10 Post Office Square. The main office is in New York with branches in Albany, Newark, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Utica and Wilkes-Barre.

Louisiana Eighth State To Abandon Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Louisiana will be the eighth state to abandon the sales tax as a revenue source when purchasers cease paying out tax tokens on December 31 this year as a result of recent repeal legislation, the Federation of Tax Administrators said.

New York State allowed its sales tax law to expire in 1934, Vermont and New Jersey repealed such taxes in 1935, and Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon did away with their sales taxes in 1936.

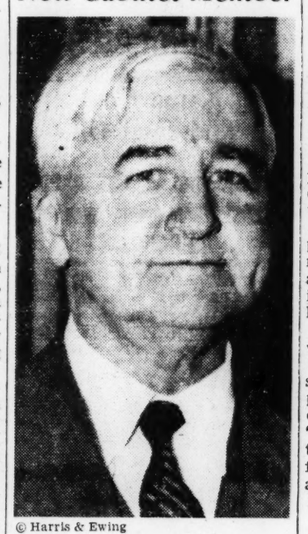
The act repealing Louisiana's tax also rescinded the authority granted New Orleans to levy a municipal sales tax. Remaining on the municipal sales tax list are six cities, of which New York City is the only large one.

Daytona Beach Building Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Creating a post-boom record, city building permits went over the one million-dollar mark and gave the city as much building in eight months as for the entire year of 1939. City Building Inspector Utter reported the total through August is $1,031,706. New residences, apartments, hotels and store buildings are included.

New Cabinet Member



© Harris & Ewing

Jesse Jones

Appointed Secretary of Commerce to succeed Harry Hopkins, resigned. Through special Congressional legislation, Mr. Jones is permitted to retain his position as Federal Loan Administrator.

Home Loan Groups Report Advances At 11-Year High

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Carpenters' hammers are rat-a-tat-tatting at a livelier pace than at any time since before the depression, putting up new homes for the Jones Family throughout the nation, according to figures just released by the United States Savings and Loan League. Savings, building and loan associations over the country advanced $39,907,000 for new home building in July, an 11-year record, and $10,000,000 more than during any month of the past year, the League states.

While July always sees a seasonal upturn in home building, this year the expansion leaped ahead faster than in any year since monthly counts have been kept, according to the League's report.

The total estimated loans for all purposes, in July, was $114,301,000. Of this, besides the $39,907,000 going for home building, $40,658,000 went for purchasing homes already built; $17,649,000 for refinancing; $6,115,000 for repair and modernization; and $9,972,000 for other purposes. This total loan volume was 34.3 per cent greater than in July a year ago.

Senate-House Group Agrees on Increase In Funds for S. A.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has approved a conference report on legislation authorizing $500,000,000 for loans to South American countries by the Export-Import Bank.

The report, a compromise of differences between Senate and House versions, now goes to the Senate where Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio announced he would lead a fight against it.

Senator Taft objected to a provision increasing the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000.

Of this sum, $500,000,000 would go to the Export-Import Bank to assist in promoting trade in the Western Hemisphere.

The Senate bill provided for the $500,000,000 trade program and omitted the additional $1,000,000,000. Sponsors of the bill said the latter amount was needed for such things as loans to defense industries by the RFC.

The conference version included a Senate amendment forbidding loans in violation of the Neutrality Act or the Johnson Act, which bars further loans to governments already owing the United States on past debts.

Railroad to Issue $22,150,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway to issue $22,150,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, series A, in connection with the redemption of $8,000,000 series A, 6 per cent bonds and a $14,150,000 promissory note.

The bonds have been sold to Morgan Stanley & Co., at 100.5 per cent of par plus accrued interest.

The bonds are guaranteed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Atlantic Coastline Railroad.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-49, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted. 50 for $1, up 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 534 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N.Y.C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Rolling Residence Club for young women; cheerful, luxurious, homelike; $15 weekly, including excellent meals. Park Ave. higher rate. TR. 7-4463.

Ayres Visions 2-Year Boost To Production

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres forecast that defense preparations would stimulate industrial production for the next two years.

War industries at present employ 326,000 and have weekly payrolls of neary $12,000,000, he said, adding payrolls have been increasing distinctly more rapidly than have the number of workers.

The Cleveland Trust Company vice-President and economist in his monthly business summary said part of the reason industrial production increased only moderately in the summer months "is to be found in the fact that there has been little increase in defense expenditures of the Army and Navy.

Stimulus For Two Years

"Nevertheless, the placing of munitions contracts, and the preparations to place them, have been going forward at so considerable a pace that important increases in employment, construction, in the demands for materials and in actual production are sure to be in evidence in the remaining months of the year. That stimulus to industrial production will continue not only through the rest of this year, but at least through next year and the year after that. The implements of war are in no sense income-production . . . but will temporarily operate to lift the national income.

"There is an additional reason why industrial production will go forward this year and the opening months of 1941. The automobile companies are planning for unusually large volumes of output during the final quarter of 1940 and the first quarter of next year. They realize that with increased industrial employment and payrolls there will be an increased demand for cars."

Weekly Wage Higher

Noting the "war industries" at present employ about 326,000 workers, Colonel Ayres commented:

"It is noteworthy that the payrolls have been increasing distinctly more rapidly than have the number of workers, and most of the difference between them has come into existence since the outbreak of the war in Europe last September. At the beginning of 1938 the average pay per worker per week amounted to $28.19 while in July of this year it had increased to $36.08. Part of the increase has resulted from the employment of larger proportions of skilled workers, and part of it from the payments for over-time work.

"Our national industrial plant taken as a whole is probably not much greater in capacity than it was at the time of our former armament effort 22 years ago. When we undertook our war effort in 1917 we had been producing supplies and munitions on a huge scale for the warring nations of Europe during two and a half years. We had been experiencing great industrial prosperity and our plants had been improved, enlarged and modernized. This time we have a somewhat similar experience in the aircraft industry, but not in any other important part of our productive plant. Now we have a good many serious arrearages of equipment and personnel to make up and not much time in which to do it."

Abitibi Bond Deposits Gain

NEW YORK—Deposits of bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, have increased to more than 68 per cent of the outstanding total since the recent announcement that the time for depositing under the plan to end the company's receivership would expire today Sept. 14, according to the Bondholders' Protective Committee.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 Rooms

In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also **semi-professional** building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.

COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES

339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212

BOSTON, BACK BAY, Beacon St.-Newbury St.—1-2 room apts. (1 pine paneled); fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes; $45-$60. Call Ken. 2342, 9-5.

Hartsdale, N. Y.
Country Club Apts. 68 Hartsdale Ave.

Apartments available for immediate possession. All modern improvements including wood burning fireplaces, doorman service; building overlooks Scarsdale Country Golf Club. Apply A. B. Clark, manager at building. Phone Scarsdale 6158.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woman to share apt.; quiet, beautiful view, near bus, 25 minutes to Dupont Circle. Tel. Em. 1264.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 WEST 94th—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; unfurnished; private house; $40; gas, electricity included; references.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted — man, chauffeur, butler, houseman; woman, good cook, houseworker, experienced children; wages $90. Box 162, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. Manhasset 1481.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1212

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON; CIR. 6913

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

REGO PARK, (Elmhurst) N. Y., 61-17 Wetherole St.—Double rooms; 5 min. to Fair; private home; free parking. HOFFMAN, HA. 6-1324.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Opportunity open for a loving home; large room, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1841 Kalorama Road—Refined guest home, just opened; lovely rooms, delicious meals; very convenient. Michigan 3178.

ROOMS TO LET

TORONTO, ONT. — Comfortable furnished room, with quiet adult family. GLadstone 2007, 254 Logan Avenue.

N. Y. C., 433 Fort Washington Ave.—Private family offers outside, homelike, non-housekeeping room; elevator; near church; transportation. DeCAMP (5e).

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, hostess, chaperone, well educated Norwegian; outstanding, friendly personality, capable, experienced traveler. Box D-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, assist light housekeeping, practical nursing; good references. Write Box V-4, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TORONTO, ONT.—Reading aloud by graduate in elocution; moderate rates. Apply, R. C. V., 609 Temple Building, WA 9701.

TRUCKING

K. G. MOORE, Truckman
480 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 300
"Let Moore move you, more satisfied."

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C., CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

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Evelyn S. Tebley
3 EAST NINTH STREET
DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

AVENUE MEN'S SHOP
414 DELAWARE AVENUE
Exclusive Haberdashery
Custom Made Clothes
STETSON and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
OPEN EVENINGS

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
603-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

health STORM'S shoes
For Men, Women and Children
NINTH AND KING STREETS
. . . ON THE CORNER

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

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Elfrink Hairdressers
Hair Styling of Distinction
1106 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Phone ME. 8472

The Pleasantry Tea Room
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street, N. W.
Excellent Dinners
Reasonably Priced
WEEK DAYS 5 to 7:30
SUNDAYS 12:30 to 3

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St., N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
WATCHES and CLOCKS
Repaired and Restored
at a reasonable price

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers, Roofers, Electricians, Locksmiths, Heating
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery and Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Rose Hanskat's Stayform
Solves the Corset Problem
Aids Correct Posture
Different from a corset. Exclusive. For every type of figure.
Phone for Appointment COlumbia 6724
LILIAN L. DIXON

FIRE THEFT AUTOMOBILE BONDS
INSURANCE
GEORGE K. PAYNE
5435 Conn. Ave. Em. 2362

MAINE

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Apparel of Distinction and Simplicity
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your Choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

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Pinafores . . . Skirts . . . Sweaters . . . Reversibles . . . Wools . . . Corduroy Robes . . . and other smart new things for school for hi-schoolers and college girls. See the grand assortments in the sport shop to make your school entrance perfectly groomed and ready for Fall.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Battle Creek Food Products
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7
Portland, Maine

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
141A High Street Portland, Maine

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

THE HOME DAIRY, Inc.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Produced on our own farm
Dial 20723 1757 Washington Ave, Portland, Me.

Oil Burners and Heating Oils
BALLARD SERVICE
353 Cumberland Ave., Portland, Me. Tel. 2-1991

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Endicott Furniture Co.
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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street
Warm, vibrant colors in adaptable
TOWN COATS
for the College, or Career Girl

HARRY G. EMMONS
INSURANCE
MORRILL and EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

DOVER

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PEOPLE'S MARKET
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Fruit

Entertain your friends at our newly equipped TEA ROOM
DAERIS AIR-CONDITION RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream
Made from the best cream obtainable.
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
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Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

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Westinghouse Appliances
Electric Equipment

Littlefield Frary Co.
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Plumbers, Stoves of All Kinds
Kitchenware

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Tel. 1000
Main Office 7 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders Supplies and Coal

FALL STYLES
now are ready. Come in and see our line.
H. E. HUGHES SHOE STORE
Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality
for Women
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 338

Michel's
Fall Showing of Dresses, Hats and Accessories Is Now Ready
The Most Complete Line in Dover
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 864

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry
We Deliver
Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Today's Furniture Styles
WE INVITE YOU to walk through our doorway and view the attractive array of new furniture. We are sure you will find just what you want or need.
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

New Hampshire's big Store is ALL READY FOR FALL
Leavitt's buyers have shopped the entire American market. We are ready with 6 big floors of the most beautiful styles, the largest assortments and the biggest values ever offered in the store that is famous for all these things. We invite you to come in today.
LEAVITT'S

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
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Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
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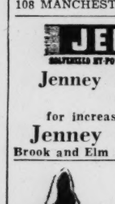
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

JENNEY
Jenney Solvenized Aero Gasoline
for increased power and mileage
Jenney Service Station
Brook and Elm Sts. Prop., Richard Halen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20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Specials for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St. Phone 3234

Lovely Basket and Tubs of fine plants that will blossom all summer. Let us fill your Porch Boxes. Make your selection now. Careful attention given each order.
Stache
FLORIST
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Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE STREET

RED CROSS SHOES
Sold Only in Manchester at Hill's
Fall and Winter Styles
Express Comfort and Style
$6.50
JAMES W. HILL CO.

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Electrical Contractors
Factory and House Wiring a Specialty
Electrical Appliances
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
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Keep Your Wardrobe Up-to-Date
VISIT
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Prices Right on Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489
Just around the Corner from Main Street

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Correct, Artistic Framing
Reasonable Prices
ARDRIAN STUDIOS
Tel. 465 66 Main St.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
READING
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
CONSOL
"Consolidation clean coal
and
New England coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

TOWN TAXI
(Harry H. Howie)
Phone 4000
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PRINTS DOCUMENTS
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115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
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The King-McLeod Co.
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HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Adrian Delicatessen
GROCERIES AND FRUIT
32 Broadway
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Open Sunday. Free delivery

Marguerite's Beauty Salon
40 Franklin St.
Newport, R. I.
Phone 4025

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

For dependable and courteous dry cleaning service call
SOUTHERN Dry Cleaning Co.
ALEX. 0060 IVY 13000

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford
for all makes of cars
Herbys INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
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Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
AMOCO
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BACK TO SCHOOL
with Fashions from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

BIBEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Meats Fruits Vegetables

NEWPORT NEWS

For Popular Back to School Clothes
NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th St.

NORFOLK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS
FLOWERS, Inc.
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A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAL 3-0093
Maison Victoire
BEAUTY SALON
203 Grace American Bldg.
F. E. HALL, Owner

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System
SAVE AT
13 Church Ave. S. E. in Roanoke, Va.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

At JOSEPH SPIGELS, Inc.
You will find everything new in Ladies' fall dresses, including up-to-date things for the College Miss—Also furs of quality and beauty.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

ESKELUND'S
BEAUTY SALONS
All lines of beauty service
PATRICK HENRY HOTEL ROANOKE HOTEL

Go to
JACKSON STATIONERY CO.
Shoppe 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.
For Greeting Cards, Complete line Stationery and Appropriate Christmas Gifts and Cards.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

Rosenberg's
Special Values During September
Quality Furs

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

MORGANTOWN

A Man's Shop
REINER and CORE
MEN'S WEAR—TAILORING
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
C. C. ASHTON Esso
Complete Service
WASHING—LUBRICATION
TELEPHONE 9133

Smart Hairdos for Co-eds and Faculty Rate an "A" in your first Campus appearance by an early visit to Chicago Beauty Shop
228 Forest Ave. Dial 9325
"Loveliness for Every Woman"

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

BUILDER'S and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4261 410-416 Bank Street

Langley's
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 7-1133 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Canada
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone Gladstone 0263

Summer Apparel Stored Free at
Maple Leaf Cleaners
AD. 7411
Ask for
Personal Service Operator No. 3
(MRS. J. CORLETT)

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

ELEANOR HAT SHOP

2321 Bloor St. West
(At Windermere)
FALL HATS ON DISPLAY
$1.95 to $4.95
REMODELING A SPECIALTY

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver
WALTER
THE HAIRDRESSER
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing
1396 St. Catherine St. W.
Room 307 — at Bishop
HArbour 8814

MRS. JARDINE
DRESSES from $10.00 up
SUITS and COATS
1562 Bishop Street (at Sherbrooke)
Tel. LA. 5733

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion.
SOFT TAILORING A Specialty
223a, Upper Richmond Rd. Tel. PUTney 4216

LONDON — Ladies' own materials used, renovations. Margaret Grieve, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington, 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking and reading aloud in private circles taught either individually or in classes. Brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 18/20, Regent St., London, S. W. 1. ABBey 6482.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W. 4—Wee self-contained flat by river; £65 yearly; small garden. Telephone Chiswick 2154.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings; with central heating; constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

POST WANTED

EXPERT comptometer operator and typist available for work in London. Box W-1585, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms with kitchen; close buses, trains; rent very moderate. 53, Park Hall Rd., Dulwich, S. E. 21.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken 4740 Scottish Proprietrix Nightly from 8/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

TAILORING

Ayerst & Dale Tailors Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices.
9-10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH Lessons to Foreigners, French Lessons, Speech Training and Play Reading. AMY FISHER, 2 Edmunds Walk, London, N. 2.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at
• THE MONTROSE •
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

Buy Now! **Winter Overcoats and Underwear**
Prices can only remain reasonable whilst present stocks last.
Call early or
'Phone HOLborn 3522
J. W. TACON Menswear Specialist
Estab. over 100 years
275 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1.

PHONES EUSTON 4245 etc.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10 Tudor 1391
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

BLACK-OUT MATERIALS AND CURTAINS
Made and Fitted By
BEARMANS Ltd.
High Rd., Leytonstone
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
16, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

"Tsk! Tsk! Such extravagance—buying an all-day sucker in the afternoon."

Party Fun

Word Tennis

Word Tennis is an excellent game for two or more players. No equipment is required. You "bat" words back and forth instead of balls.

The first player on one side gives the first half of some word that is made up of two complete words (such as car-ton, can-ton, par-boil, post-age, etc.). The first player on the opposing side has to provide a correct second half, that is, he must complete the word, and then "throw" back the first half of some other word. The next player on the first side must complete that and return the first half of another word. So the game progresses, each player taking a turn in regular order. If he cannot complete the word, no other player on his side may help him. If he "misses the ball," that is a point for the other side. Then the next player on the serving side starts the play again.

The score is kept as in tennis (fifteen, thirty, forty, etc.)

Hyphenated words are not permitted, and should a player serve one the point goes against his side. A player should be allowed not more than ten seconds to complete a word. If he fails, the server must tell what the other half was as a player may sometimes make a mistake. If that happens, the point goes against the mistaken one. A player should be allowed not more than ten seconds to "serve" his half of the next word. At the end of that time he loses the point.

Plenty of easy words should occur to you, such as some-times, Mary-land, Washing-ton, cow-slip, etc., but you should keep in reserve some tricky ones for use when your side is hard pressed or needs only your point to win the game. Here are some: pant-her, trick-led, east-ern, vine-gar, gall-ant.

Nazi Standardization

Since soaps and shaving soaps are standardized, the trade names have disappeared in Germany.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Antonescu, Gen. Ion (yôn ăn'-tō-nĕ'-skōō) — New Premier of Rumania.

Castillo, Ramon (rä-mōn' käs-tē'-yō) — Vice-President of Argentina.

de Coux, Vice-Admiral Jean (zhăN dē kōō) — Governor General of French Indo-China, appointed by the Pétain Government.

de la Laurencia, Gen. De Fornel (dē fôr'-nĕl' dē lä lô'-răN'-syä') — French plenipotentiary to German-occupied territory, displacing Léon Noël.

Lequio, Francesco (frän-chä'-skō lä'-kwē-ō) — Italian Ambassador to Spain.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal (pŭn'-dĭt jä-wä'-här-läl nä'-rōō) — Indian nationalist leader.

Wickard, Claude (wĭk'-ērd) —Newly appointed United States Secretary of Agriculture.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Antigua (Pref. ăn-tē'-gwä) —Island of the British West Indies, where the United States has received permission to establish a naval base.

Cocos Islands (kō'-kŏs)—Costa Rican possessions in the Pacific Ocean.

Galapagos Islands (gä-lä'-pä-gōs)—Strategically located possessions of Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean.

Guiana, British (gē-ä'-nȧ) —British colony in northern South America, proposed location of a United States naval base.

Horthy, Admiral Nicholas (hôr'-tē)—Regent of Hungary, who led Hungarian troops into Transylvania.

St. Lucia (Pref. lū'-shī-ȧ)—British island colony in the West Indies, where the United States has received permission to establish a naval base.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Style Note for Young Folks

Monitor Camera Club from Ruth Glover Butcher, Auburn, Maine

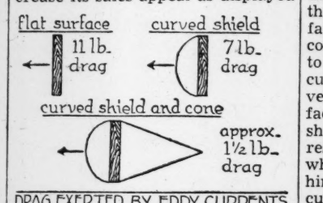
Junior's valiant attempt to fill his father's "shoes" was recorded for the family album.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Golf Balls Have a Roughened Surface?

In the period that has elapsed since the modern golf ball was developed, there have been more than 200 different styles, types, and designs in golf ball surface markings. The designs include crescent, trellis, mesh, dimple, etc.

Not all of the surface markings were adopted for the same reason. Some were intended to enhance the appearance of the ball, to increase its sales appeal as displayed



on counters and pictured in advertisements. Other designs were adopted for special trade purposes and to make a particular ball distinctive in appearance.

But the golf ball user is more intimately concerned with the patterns of dimples and bumps on golf balls which are for the express purpose of decreasing the air resistance so as to increase the accuracy and extent of the flight resulting from a given initial impulse given to the ball. The trajectory or path of the ball in flight is governed by the size, shape, and pattern of the surface markings.

In a sense, roughening the surface of a golf ball may be termed "streamlining," for streamlining is a matter of shaping the parts of a body or object so that they will cause the least possible disturbance of the air which they pass through. For example, a flat surface forced through the air encounters a resistance of 11 pounds to the square inch, due to eddy currents or air pockets which develop behind it. The same flat surface, however, with a curved shield in front, will encounter a resistance of only seven pounds, while adding a tapered section behind the flat surface (as well as curving the front) so streamlines the object as to reduce the resistance to between one and two pounds per square inch.

A golf ball in flight may also be compared to the flight of a bullet after it leaves the gun. The flight of the bullet, however, is affected by the rifling of the barrel from which it is discharged, while the flight of the golf ball is affected by the "rifling" or markings on the surface of the ball itself.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Hearken unto me, my people; and give ear unto me, O my nation: for a law shall proceed from me, and I will make my judgment to rest for a light of the people.—Isa. 51:4.

Where Would You Find—

1. Gay Head?
2. The Transvaal?
3. The Hall of Fame for Great Americans?
4. The three States which bound Louisiana?
5. The Ebro River?
6. Mount Foraker?
7. The Watch City?
8. Teakwood?
9. The birthplace of William Henry Harrison?
10. A capercaillie?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

CULTIVATE simplicity, or rather, I should say, banish elaborateness; for simplicity springs spontaneous from the heart, and carries into daylight its own buds of genuine, sweet, and clear flowers of expression.—Charles Lamb.

In Lighter Vein

Reason To

"In the arctic they live on candles and blubber."

"Well, if I had to eat candles I think I would, too."

Too Much to Ask

When the barrage balloons were over the town an old lady was puzzled by them. She was told not to worry as they were for our protection.

"Are they indeed?" she exclaimed. "Well, they'll never get me to climb up there."—Tit-Bits.

Boners

Open shop is better than closed shop on account of the ventilation.

In the Seventeenth Century traveling was very romantic, as they had no roads, only bridal paths.

Hors de Combat means a war horse.

Farming in the western states is done by irritating the soil.

Rotation of crops is so that they can get the sun on all sides.

Lack of Tact

"I grovel here in the dust at your feet."

"Dust! Do you mean to insult me? Why I spent the whole afternoon cleaning this room."—Grit.

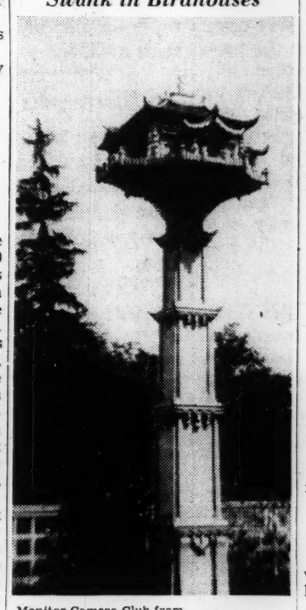
Well—Not Yet

One of our ever-dependable agents, Richard Randy English of Hollywood, was shopping for trinkets not long ago. While waiting to be served, Mr. English overheard a lady ask for one of those enameled and jeweled American flags to be worn on the lapel. The sales girl got out the tray and the lady, after looking them over, asked: "Have you got them in any other colors?" — Walter Davenport in Collier's.

Cabbages and Kings

•In walking a mile the average man takes approximately 2,270 steps. •The United States uses enough coal each year to fill a freight train extending twice around the earth's circumference. •Nearly 65 per cent of all men's neckwear is purchased by women. •The distance light travels in one second is equal to 31 round trips between New York and San Francisco. •Some of the screws in an average watch face are so tiny it would take 20,000 to fill a thimble and 500,000 to weigh a pound. •Nearly three-quarters of a million people walk past New York City's 42nd Street and Broadway every day. •The United States has 30,000,000 of the world's 45,000,000 motor vehicles. •Cotton yarn used in airplane fabrics, typewriter ribbons and fine dress goods is so fine that it takes 50 miles of yarn to make a pound. •Approximately 15 per cent of a perfume is flower oil.

Swank in Birdhouses



Monitor Camera Club from Miss L. Miller, Omaha, Neb.

This pretentious layout was photographed in Alexandria, Minnesota.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Joyful Sharing

Kenmore, N. Y.

A young couple who, because of the husband's business, were obliged to move frequently from place to place, stored their collection of valuable books at the home of the wife's parents who lived in a small community in a southern state.

On a recent visit to this home, it was decided to inspect the contents of the box. The investigation revealed that insects had gained entrance and had done considerable damage to the volumes. Whereupon the wife decided to no longer hoard their treasure. She directed that the books be removed to a convenient outbuilding, once a granary, and be placed at the disposal of the young people of the neighborhood.

This generous offer met with immediate response. One little girl, the daughter of a minister, upon noticing several books on religious topics, asked if she might take them home to her father.

Recalling the time when she was averse to allow even one of the treasured volumes go out of the home, the wife expressed her joy and satisfaction in now sharing freely the good they contained.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A cliff on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, noted for its variegated strata of clay.
2. A province of the Union of South Africa.
3. A structure at New York University, where the names of distinguished American men and women are enscribed; additional names are chosen every five years.
4. Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi.
5. It is in northeastern Spain, and flows into the Mediterranean; 400 miles long.
6. Alaska; 17,000 feet.
7. Waltham, Massachusetts.
8. The timber of a large East Indian tree; prized for shipbuilding.
9. Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia; Feb. 9, 1773.
10. A very large, glossy black, European grouse.

Gasoline Consumption

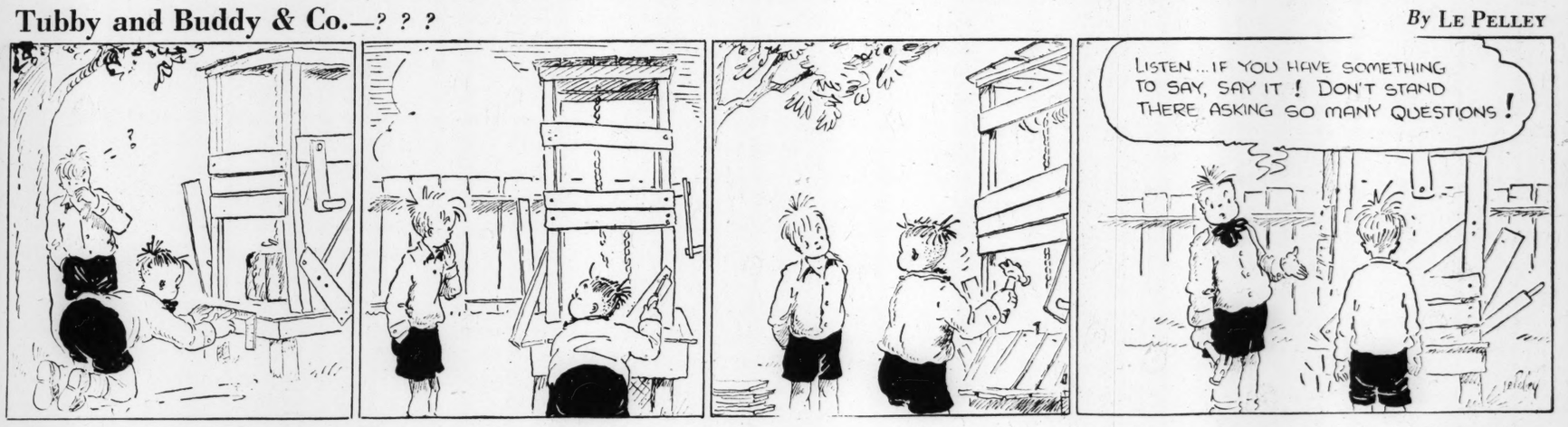
The average American motor vehicle used 724 gallons of gasoline last year.

Under Glass

About 4,000 acres of flowers and vegetables are under greenhouse glass in the United States.

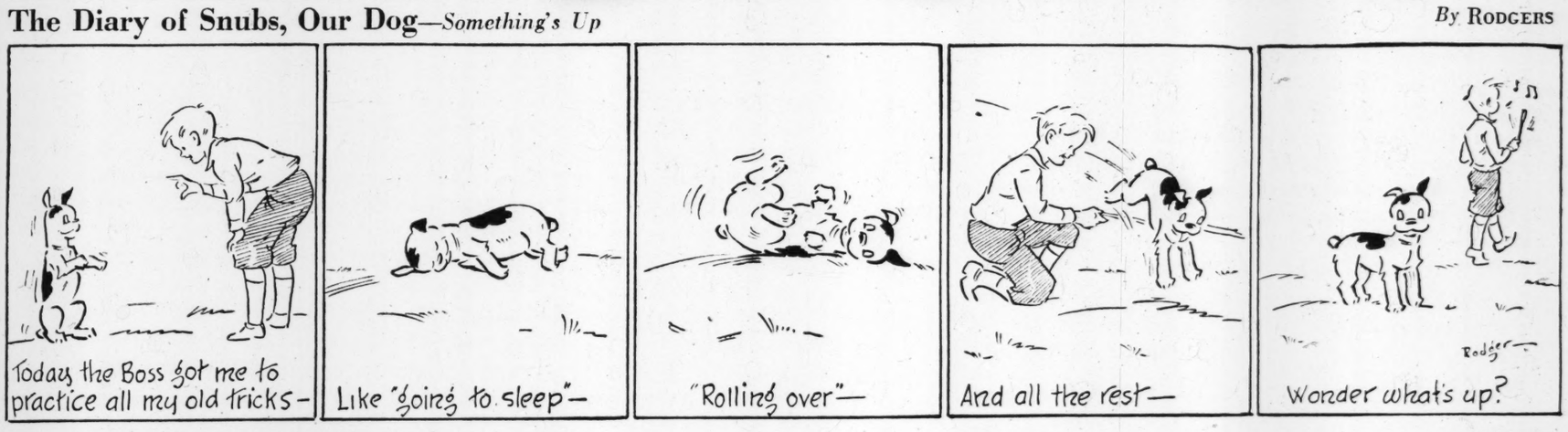
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—? ? ?

By Le Pelley



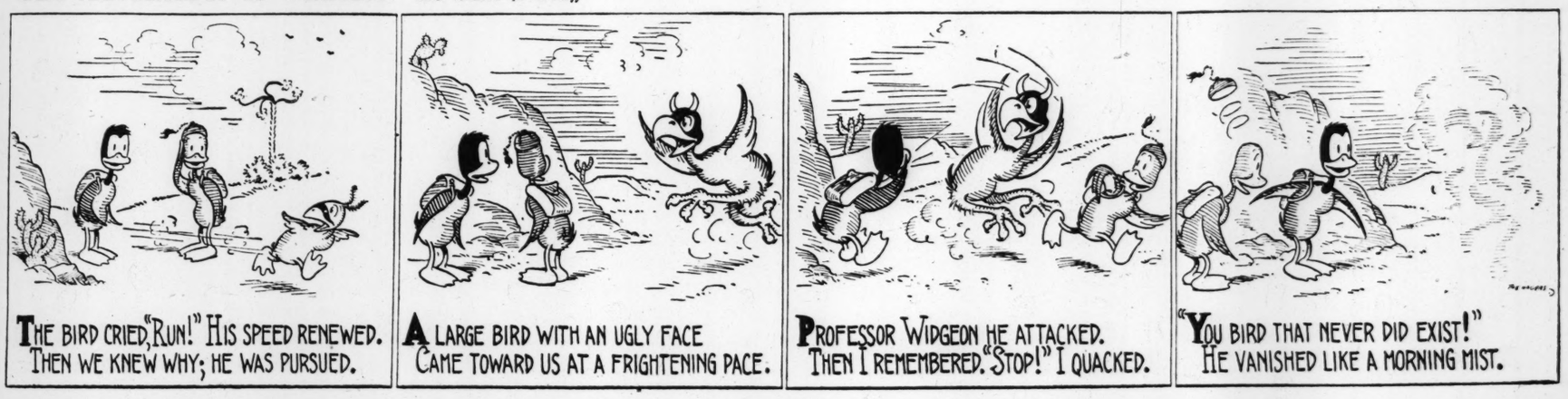
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Something's Up*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*He Calls a Bluff*

By The Hagers


THE BIRD CRIED, "RUN!" HIS SPEED RENEWED. THEN WE KNEW WHY; HE WAS PURSUED.
A LARGE BIRD WITH AN UGLY FACE CAME TOWARD US AT A FRIGHTENING PACE.
PROFESSOR WIDGEON HE ATTACKED. THEN I REMEMBERED. "STOP!" I QUACKED.
"YOU BIRD THAT NEVER DID EXIST!" HE VANISHED LIKE A MORNING MIST.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sharing Selective Service

With the enactment of the draft the American people are taking a momentous step. In the measure just agreed upon, Congress declares

> In a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

By necessity the system is selective. Only men between 21 and 36 will be registered. It is estimated that there will be about 16,500,000. Of these, 400,000, chosen by lot and in ways to cause the least disturbance to families and businesses, will be called before January for a year's training.

Under present plans no more than 900,000 can be trained in any year. These are the real "selectees" who will actually experience the "obligations and privileges of military training and service." But the sharing does not stop with them. All who register and are not ineligible for some reason are liable to service. And indeed the underlying concept of the legislation is that all members of a free society should share the obligations and privileges of defense in the way they can serve best.

This view is emphasized by the provision in the Burke-Wadsworth bill which gives the Government power to "conscript" industrial facilities required for defense. This authority is almost as great as that given to the British Government but, if the British example is followed, will not lead to "dictatorship" but remain merely as a potential means of protecting the national defense effort against recalcitrants.

The idea behind both kinds of draft is in line with the general concept of a Republic. By a similar method representatives are chosen to make the laws. It is representative democracy in the defense field. And just as a citizen's part in government does not end with the election of representatives, it does not end with the selection of the men to receive military training. It is vitally important that the young men who go into the new army shall not consider themselves separated from the rest of the community. Equally vital is the need for all citizens to feel their obligation to participate by whatever means they can serve best in national defense.

We believe this feeling has grown naturally in America. Appreciation of the blessings of a free society and the obligation to maintain it has mounted as dangers have become more apparent. We believe Americans are going to give more to the selective service of their country than the common and inescapable obligation to pay taxes. There is a volunteering today which makes every American a "selectee."

Ladies of the Jury

All the legal furies seize you!
No proposal seems to please you,
I can't stop up here all day,
I must shortly go away.
Barristers, and you, attorneys,
Set out on your homeward journeys.

When the Bench breaks out in such poetic fervor of irritation, you may guess there's a lady in the case, as there was in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." How different it might have been had the lady been a man, or even a lady juryman!

Woman's place, in court, is on the jury. Ask Justice Abram Zoller of Herkimer, New York. He will say, in fact has just said: "I have found their services highly satisfactory. . . . Even on grand jury duty, which is sometimes distasteful, the women have done a fine job."

Not that Mr. Justice Zoller is a traitor to his sex. One judges that he is "from bias free of every kind." For once when out of "twelve good men and true," ten of them were women, the Justice, who must have sat behind many a large hat at the theater, ordered the women jurors to remove theirs—not only so that the men could see but so that they could be seen.

The practice of calling women for jury duty has saved expense and delay, and lightened the burden that would otherwise fall on business men and farmers in particularly busy periods of the year. Mr. Zoller is not the only experienced observer to point to women's conscientiousness and ability. But those who like to laugh with W. S. Gilbert may still not regret entirely the lateness of their appearance in the jury box. For though it may require much help from women to make the law courts what they ought be, one only had to leave it to the men to get some fun out of them.

Defense for Children

The fact that "jography" books with colored maps, smooth pages, interesting pictures and fixed boundaries will this year be shelved as obsolete in the Quincy, Massachusetts, schools, and also largely replaced by newspapers and magazines in the Boston public schools, is bound to raise questions in the thought of children.

There are many valuable features in wider use of current periodicals in classrooms. This practice should give the pupils an alert, informed appreciation of the world about them, and a consciousness of their part in it.

But schoolroom discussions of shifting political boundaries and warring nations should not be allowed to foster fear, bewilderment, defeatism, or cynicism in the questioning, childlike thought. Such discussion is an opportunity not only to emphasize the value of democracy and to instil an enlightened patriotism, but also to encourage perception of the fact that enlightenment, liberty and spiritual freedom have repeatedly triumphed, against odds, in human history.

To parents, youthful perplexities over world commotion give an opportunity to stress the need for loyalty to the ideals of Christian living and faith in God.

Statesmen and Leaders

The men who serve America in positions of public trust often do so with a vigor and a conscientiousness which raise politics to the level of statecraft and which deserve the title of leadership.

This energy, zeal, and social consciousness characterized the labors both of William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and of Dr. Glenn Frank, former chairman of the Republican Program Committee, though they spoke from opposite sides of the political rostrum.

Speaker Bankhead was ever a forceful figure in the halls of Congress. He was a resounding old-school orator. His bent for drama took satisfaction in the theatrical career of his daughter, Tallulah. But his eloquence could not be dismissed as mere acting, for he had grounded himself in law, in the parliamentary practice of the House, and in the subject matter of the legislation which came before him. For this reason he could help tremendously in obtaining Government aid for tenant farmers and in maneuvering social legislation through an often turbulent House—a record recognized by the Chicago Convention when it made him runner-up for the nomination for Vice-President.

Of Dr. Frank it may be said that possibly more than any other one man he helped the Republican Party to find itself again in its recent gropings for a redefinition of aims, and that in the process he helped also to lift the discussion of public affairs out of the realm of personalities into the plane of political science and ethics. He was from the first a worker in words and ideas—from his boyhood as a circuit-riding lay preacher to manhood as scholar, Chautauqua lecturer, magazine editor, president of a great State University, and finally again to editing a farm magazine.

Behind each of these careers there was an urge for public service which leaves the American tradition deeply enriched.

Heat vs. Light in Politics

Although campaign speeches are presumably intended to enlighten and attract voters, this oratory is frequently so filled with personal vilification and high-sounding partisanship as to be virtually meaningless. Many such speeches as have been heard on the radio in Boston recently suggest that the last place one should go for reliable information about issues and contenders is to the candidates.

Seeking to penetrate this noisy confusion, the Boston League of Women Voters polled candidates for offices in Suffolk County on outstanding county issues. The questions included civil service for county employees; campaign assessments; centralized purchasing and other economy measures; and the Sheriff's fee system. Of the twenty-two candidates, eleven answered. Some ignored the questionnaire; others declined to answer.

More answers to the League's questions and fewer oratorical gymnastics on the ether would have been helpful. The League's project is a step toward more intelligent voting. It is a project which deserves the emphatic support of public opinion, and of politicians.

It's Up to Him

"The Orange Sun Will Shine"

(From the Netherlands Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

The "Orange Sun" will shine this year, though the days of the people in Holland are dark with terror. The third Tuesday of September, which this year falls on the 17th, has been proclaimed "Independence Day of The Netherlands" by Queen Wilhelmina and her Government in London. The third Tuesday of September for ninety-two years has been the occasion for the opening of The Netherlands Parliament. And on every day within the memory of man that the Queen and her functionaries paraded in her golden carriage to the medieval Knight's Hall in The Hague, a brilliant sun has shone. The people called it the "Orange Sun."

This year, although Wilhelmina and her Government continue to rule some 70,000,000 people in The Netherlands Indies, there will be no Parliament opening in The Hague. Government by elected representatives has been outlawed in one of Europe's citadels of independence.

The beginnings of Holland's freedom were not unlike those of the United States. Just as the Continental Congress proclaimed this country a free and independent nation as it was battling to throw off the yoke of a foreign power, so too, did Prince Willem of Orange, in 1581, declare The Netherlands' right to independence as it was fighting to divest itself of the rule of Spain.

Like the people of the United States, too, the Dutch have believed in independence for others as well as themselves. When the people of the United States needed *Lebensraum* they pioneered and built a new land within their own borders. When the Dutch needed more land they beat back the ocean to reclaim thousands of acres and built cities and farms where once was only water.

That its rulers' policy of live-and-let-live was popular among them, the Dutch more than once showed. When governments in Europe were toppling after the first World War, there was also a revolutionary movement afoot in Holland. On the day chosen for revolt, Queen Wilhelmina with her husband and baby daughter drove in an open carriage, without an escort, to the public square in The Hague which had been picked for the reading of the "revolutionary proclamation." When the crowd saw her, it cheered and there was no revolt. The people knew they had independence.

The people of Holland haven't that now, but the Government they love is carrying on in London and fighting to bring it to them once again. And if the German censor nods, and any news of Tuesday's celebrations happens to trickle back to Holland, the "Orange Sun" will be shining in their hearts.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gifts to Caesar

In the ornate baroque palace of the prince-bishops at Fulda, forty-five German Catholic bishops met in accordance with the will of the Vatican. In solemn conclave the bishops agreed, according to the German News Agency, that:

"The Catholic Church in Germany is indebted to German troops for the victorious advance and defense of the German homeland. Without the successful warding off of enemy invasion by German armed forces, German Catholics could not have pursued so undisturbed and quietly their church work and ministerial offices."

Result of the conference: a pastoral letter glorifying Adolf Hitler and German feats of arms which will be read from every German Catholic pulpit if and when Hitler wins his war.

Thus did the Vatican, which has sought and found a modus vivendi with every victorious Power except atheistic Soviet Russia, move to align itself with the new order in Europe. In an equally significant gesture to the southern Axis partner it announced that the semi-official Vatican news organ *Osservatore Romano* would cease publication. Banned outside Vatican City, by the Italian Government because it printed British war communiqués, it has lost circulation as rapidly as it gained it last autumn, when Romans discovered its unique (in Italy) impartiality. *Osservatore Romano* will be replaced by a Jesuit-owned paper, *Corriere Vaticano*, which will feature "artistic and literary subjects."—*Time.*

A Beacon to the World

Britain stands, a beacon to the world. And answering beacons leap and blaze across the skies as free men respond to the signals that are plain for all to read. This message is that the issues in this war are moral. It is human destiny that is at stake. In no country has this been read more plainly than America. The age old instincts of liberty, their heritage there as here, "dedicated to the proposition that all men are born equal" have responded more vigorously as the menace of Hitler's hordes has grown greater.—*Brisbane* (Australia) *Telegraph.*

A Soviet-U. S. Move to Halt Japan?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Joseph G. Harrison

For the past few weeks two reports have been circulating here in those "authoritative" circles with which every national capital is blessed, without, however, receiving more than a vague confirmation from this or that "high official." The first report is that the United States, ostensibly to further national defense but actually to put a new check-rein on Japanese militarism, is planning an embargo on all kinds of scrap steel. The second report is that an "understanding" is being worked out between the United States and the Soviet Union in respect to the wars in Europe and the Far East.

Hardly had Japan made threatening moves toward Indo-China than the United States informed Tokyo that any extension of Japanese power in that direction would have "unpleasant" reactions on American public opinion. When it became apparent that the Japanese militarists were very little concerned over American public opinion, there followed the well-circulated report that the National Defense Advisory Commission was about to ask President Roosevelt to implement his previous ban on the export of No. 1 heavy melting scrap by extending it to all types of scrap steel. This report was accompanied by an immediate and noticeable diminution of Japanese talk about Indo-China.

That the United States may well "mean business" in regard to steel scrap—which, unlike the ban on No. 1 scrap alone, would be a heavy blow to Japanese industry—was indicated Friday when the President forbade the export of all formulae for the manufacture of high-test gasoline equipment and plans for the manufacture of aircraft or aircraft engines. Since Japan protested the earlier embargo on aviation gasoline, the present ruling is expected to rub still harder. In addition, the Japanese airplane industry, never distinguished for originality, will not be able to benefit from the tremendous aerial progress currently being made in the United States. The significance of the President's order is enhanced by the knowledge that Britain will not be permitted to suffer from the ruling.

* * *

Still another factor favorable to the extension of an embargo on all steel scrap is the generally conceded fact that since the recent destroyer-naval base deal with Great Britain in the Atlantic, the United States fleet is freer to operate extensively in the Pacific. While there seems little likelihood of an American-Japanese brush in the foreseeable future, this strengthening of the American position has not been lost either upon Tokyo or upon those in the United States who insist that America stop supplying Japan with the means of continuing its aggression in China.

The belief that a Soviet-American *rapprochement*, although perhaps of a minor nature, is being sought, stems from the long series of conferences being held between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky, from Moscow's known concern over the rapid extension of German power and from the earnest efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow, to improve the relations between the two countries.

Although the State Department has parried all questions on the purpose of Ambassador Oumansky's frequent visits, it has admitted that up until now the meetings were satisfactory, as would, indeed, seem to be guaranteed by their frequency. Many influential State Department officials are known to feel that, despite American antipathy for Communism and despite this country's drastic condemnation of Russian acquisition of the Baltic States, Soviet-American interests both demand the preservation of a free China and the limitation of German power and that improved relations between the two countries are desirable under the circumstances.

Thus it is felt that, even though any consequent Soviet-American "understanding" might have no more strength than the paper upon which it was written, it would still be an additional warning to Tokyo, which has always dreaded a Soviet-American combination.

* * *

At the same time, however, there is a strong feeling in other quarters that while Russia might like to effect a *rapprochement* with the United States, and perhaps ultimately Britain, as a counter to the growth of German prestige, Moscow's fear of offending Germany and its proven army and air force will prevent any such development. On the same ground it is argued that any significant turn in Russian policy would only come if Germany were on the verge of being beaten and therefore in no position to "blitzkrieg" the Red Army.

According to several of the best informed sources in Washington there is a distinct possibility that Russia, before seeking new friends, will push her borders still farther to the West by a seizure of the rest of Finland. The State Department is informed that the Kremlin is particularly worried over German occupation, and fortification, of Northern Norway and that Red Army strategists feel they could not guarantee Northern Russia from invasion unless they had the whole of Finland to work with.

Thus it is against a background of frequent talks between Ambassador Oumansky and Secretary Hull and of seemingly reliable reports that Russia is planning still further aggression that the Soviet-American situation must be evaluated. Will their relations grow cooler or will they furnish another example of extraordinary 1940 diplomacy and temporarily harmonize their differences in the interest of bigger issues?

Helping Britain Means Fighting for a Free America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my approval of the aid the United States has given Great Britain in sending her fifty destroyers.

They were old destroyers, but I hope they are still good—very good. I hope they are capable of excellent service. I hope they will acquit themselves valiantly in the Battle of Britain. I am glad we Americans are helping the Britishers fight Naziism.

"That means we are taking sides," one may object.

Of course, it means that. We should be ashamed to do anything less. Americans have to take sides—unless they have ceased being Americans. If we love America and are worthy of America, it goes without saying we must take sides. Every single good thing that America stands for is in danger. Can we go on pretending we love America if we are afraid to take sides?

Many of us Americans are conducting ourselves in a way that will soon deprive us of all self-respect. We won't be able to look ourselves in the face.

We are now in the midst of a tide of verbal patriotism. At all times of day and night we hear people singing "God Bless America." We see signs, posters, stickers, placards, saying "God Bless America." The red, white and blue is used on every possible occasion.

Is that anything more than lip service? Not unless we are ready to sacrifice for America, to take risks for America, to resist the foes of America.

Hitlerism is an extremely pernicious and terribly aggressive force. Its treatment of Jews destroys the basis of brotherhood. Its hatred of non-Germans warps human character. Its doctrine of a superior race is the complete negation of democracy.

Its teachings about a master nation makes all international co-operation impossible.

It enslaves labor.

It humiliates common people.

It suppresses all freedom of expression.

It is brutal, deceitful, bullying.

It disdains all absolute, spiritual norms, and subjects all values to the exaltation of one people.

It operates with terror and force.

It degrades, darkens, chokes the human spirit, making men feel stooped, ashamed, unclean.

America could not exist in a world dominated by Hitlerism. Our ideals would be extinguished.

That is very plain. And it is equally plain that Great Britain is the only force in the world openly and actively opposing Hitler. Great Britain is the only militant champion of high human ideals against their most terrible enemy. Great Britain is fighting the battle of all men and women who love freedom, enlightenment, and the right to stand uncoerced before God, who cherish spiritual ideals, nobility, gentleness, true education of little children, brotherly kindness. So England is fighting our battles, is fighting for the things Americans have prized since 1620.

And Britain is fighting magnificently. It was never greater than at this moment. At almost no other time in history has a supreme cause been more nobly and bravely defended than every day and every night by the Britishers. As we go tranquilly to sleep, they watch the skies for us.

Britain has plenty of faults, but no other great State has been so stanch a champion of freedom over so long a period. None has done so much to keep the ways of progress open. It is now outnumbered by a relentless foe, its women and babies are in constant danger, the flocks of bombers carrying destruction through its skies will probably increase, its rations are diminishing, its allies have all succumbed, but there it stands, undaunted and unbowed.

In this moment of greatest peril it has not stifled freedom, it has not been swept up in a torrent of hate, and it has not given way to bitterness. Its laugh is not cynical, its smile is not cruel, the flame in its eye is not so much for destroying a foe as creating a basis for a new world.

Britain stands alone between all we hold dear and the most destructive force in recent history.

What manner of people would we be to applaud and shiver, but not to help? What kind of people are those who dare not take risks for their own cause!

Our fathers took risks in well-doing. At every crisis they took risks. They took the risk of sacrificing themselves for their ideals. Are we afraid even to risk helping others who defend our ideals!

I am glad we sent ships for the Battle of Britain. It is also the Battle for America. I hope we'll give her all the help we can.

A free America in a free world is worth everything.

PETROS

Boston

Aid

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to suggest to those who are desirous of an opportunity for service that they find out whether there is a local Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies in their community, and offer their services. If there is no local committee, one can write to William Allen White, National Chairman, 8 West 40th St., New York, for information on ways to aid the Committee.

Alameda, Calif. LILLIAN WAGNER

Bottles for Battleships

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An advertisement in Hudson-Manhattan Tube train reads:

"Over one million people are employed by Alcoholic Beverage Industry."

Let's swap the bottles for a battleship and dam the tide of liquor!

VIRGINIA W. KOFFMAN

Morristown, N. J.

Costs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The best and surest way to help England in this time of great need is to give and not count the cost—except the cost of not giving.

VIRGINIA MCKENZIE WILLEY

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

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